

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

Theodore S. Gold, Esq., of Connecticut, lecand England would become bankrupt."

great crops were raised.

land. My experiments with them have proved is required for the largest produce.

the time of planting corn, and harvest before severe frost. It keeps admirably, even till the new for sheep, cattle, and swine. The latter prefer it standard or ideal. to potatoes or carrots. Twenty pounds is not a different breeds are made, they should be convery large size for this root. The amount per ducted with caution, and in such a manner as not acre of 1,200 or 1,500 bushels is here considered a very good crop, while in France and Germany reports are given of crops almost exceeding belief. Mons. Dentryarte de Gaspaine, in the Journal of d'Agriculture Protique, reports as having raised, on one-fourth of an acre 127 tons of 2,000 pounds each, or 5,080 bushels of beets, at 50 pounds per any thing exposed to the weather is a good pre

He also states that Mons. Koecklin, in Alsatia. raised at the rate of 156 tons per acre, or 6,245 as this allows five square feet for each plant, it is coating, and hence we are often subjected to more is the most esteemed of all the roots for its feeding qualities. When analysed it gives but little more we think the following will be serviceable to the solid matter than the other roots, 85 per cent. farmer. being water; but its influence in the stomach upon the other articles of food is most favorable, conducing to their most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result, long known to practical This for coarse covering for rough implements. men, is explained by chemists as resulting from operates to coagulate or gelatine vegetable solu- warm. tions and favors this digestion. Horses are especially benefited by the use of carrots. In that true and we should judge from the nature of the mateble, the culture of roots holds an important

Mr. L. F. Allen opened the course of the seventeenth day with a lecture upon Mutton. He long time in drying, hence painters mix with it commenced with an allusion to the universal use of mutton in England, and its superior quality. It was of a peculiarly strengthening nature, and for this reason chosen as a diet for prize-fighters, most used for this purpose. This is apt to leave acrobats, and like gentry. The Merino sheep he deemed essentially a wool-making animal, its meat being coarse, dry, and ill-flavored. This meat being coarse, dry, and ill-flavored. This meat being coarse, dry, and ill-flavored. This peculiarity is due to the fact that the substance Mr. Allugs. He says it will dry as fast as whiteof the animal goes toward making its fine fleece.

breeds of sheep which are, par excellence, the ground in oil as usual, and to thin it for use adds great mutton makers above all others. They are to it a solution of wax and rosin in spirits of turthe South Down, and the long-wooled family of pentine. It will not probably equal a coating of Leicester, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Romney-Marsh, paint and good linseed oil that has abundant and Teeswaters, these being severally their local time to dry. names in England, but all blending, after crosses and re-crosses, into one great division of "long- preparation: wools," as contradistinguished from the "middlewooled" Southdown. Mr. Allen illustrated the in 10 parts of lineed oil. Take 5 parts of rosin physical development of the Merino, Southdowns, and dissolve in 8 parts of spirits of turpentine at purpose. A mutton sheep is at its highest state liquid, when they are taken from the fire and legs, the remaining carcass will make a solid In this condition the mixture serves for outdoor block of meat, called in geometry a parallelipipe-don. The Merino has not enough breadth of ground paints, thin with spirits of turpentine as hind quarter, nor spring of rib, and his belly is required. disproportionately large. The Southdown, on We have found it a good plan in this country the other hand, is possessed of all good points, to paint up all winter implements, such as sleighs thrives even under some neglect, and is so hardy and pungs and sleds, early in spring after the as to withstand cold and storms. The long- snow is gone, and they are about being consigned wooled Leicester or Cotswold is equally well built, to the shed or store-house for the summer. The but must be comfortably housed in winter to do paint has a chance to get thoroughly dry during well. The Southdown matures at two years of their time of lying still. The same course is recage, while our common runts would double the ommended to be pursued with summer implements time to make an equal weight, and would cost in early winter just as they are being laid up in a thir. agre to make it. Mr. Allen says that if winter quarters, such as wagons, carts, plows. he had a rocky New England farm he would breed harrows, &c. &c. nothing but Southdowns, and that thus he would make twice as much money as from cattle breeding. The Southdown is so tractable and gentle as not to require high fences about the pastures. on the insects which are injurious to gardeners The dog question was argued with much feeling and farmers in this State. They are contributed by the lecturer, and his earnest advice to shoot by a gentleman whose investigations have fitted every strange cur found on a sheep farm, elicited him to interest and instruct our readers upon the much applause.

Mr. Sanford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, gave a lecture on Horses, at 3 o'clock. He re- appearance, thus giving timely warning and ferred to the great diversity of appearance between the heavy Flemish or English dray-horse, remedy.

which will weigh a tun, and the little mites of onies that scamper over the hills of Shetland. The heavy horse will always be found in plain countries, and good and fertile districts. Horses may be divided into three classes-first, gallopers or runners; second, trotters; third, walkers. The lordly Arab steed of the desert is the type of the former class, as also is the so-called thoroughbred racer; the trim-built Morgan of the second; and the heavy Conestoga and Clydesdale of the third. The horse is not a native of America, but AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION AT NEW has been introduced at various points from various sources. The wild horses of Mexico and some South American countries have sprung from tured on the sixteenth day on Root Crops. He the animals brought on by the Spaniards. The went fully into the importance of root culture, and gave much valuable information respecting the several modes of culture. He estimated the value of the turnip crop alone in England to be \$100,000,000 and considered its subsequent value as a preparer for other crops much greater than this sum. He observed that it was a remark of and Scotch of Canada West have brought over Daniel Webster, that "Take away turnip culture, their Clydesdales and other draught horses. The race-horse has found a home in many parts of our Details were given of the culture of roots where country; and so all sections have derived their horse stock from the Old World.

The rutabaga is a gross feeder, and requires an back, at a galloping pace, the true Arab is the The rutabaga is a gross recuer, and state or back, at a ganoping pace, the abundance of manure either in a raw state or best model. For short distances, at headlong fermented. This may be applied broadcast or under the drills. Bones and superphosphates are lish racer, or "thorough-bred," is required. Of considered essentials to turnip culture in Engquite indecisive as to their value here. Early American horses of this description being probathinning to a distance of twelve inches in the row bly superior to any in the world—certainly superrior to the English. For city coach-horses, less The beet in the form of the sugar beet in France speed and hardiness being needed, an animal of and Germany, and the mangold wortzel in Great more size is called for; a purpose for which the Britain, is taking a position of more importance Cleveland Bay, or a mixture of the ruce-horse than even those of the turnip. It requires much with some large-sized stock answers well. For the same culture as the rutabaga, while the greater yield of the mangold, its freedom from disease, cular horse, able to endure hardship, is preferable; and the attacks of insects, and its superior keep- and the French "Percheron" is well adapted to ing qualities, render it a general favorite, while this work. Of horses, the uses of which only reits fitness for enduring heat and drouth especially adapt it to our wants. The quantity of seed drawn, a conformation more adapted to strength varies from two to four pounds, according to the and less of speed is necessary. For heavy manner of sowing. The drill sows it very undraughts some of the English and Scottish breeds equally, from the rough surface and varying size of the seed capsules. It is better sown by dibbling with some instruments, at regular distances of twelve inches in the drill. Sow in June about of twelve inches in the drill. Sow in June about the force seed the root of the seed to the horses now generally used for these erable to the horses now generally used for these

> to hazard a loss of the valuable properties already possessed by an established breed.

#### PAINTS FOR FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Every one knows that a good coat of paint on servative. Some of us know, however, that every coat of paint put on to agricultural implements notwithstanding it may have a good outside look bushels. The roots averaged 37½ lbs. each, and is not a thoroughly mixed and well proportioned quite within the limits of possibility. The carrot expense than we ought to be to replenish the coat-

Oil and Sulphur .- Take linseed oil, heat it hot, and put in brimstone or sulphur, and stir it like sleds, harrows, and cart-wheels, makes the presence of a substance called pectine, which very good paint indeed. It should be applied The following has been highly recommended,

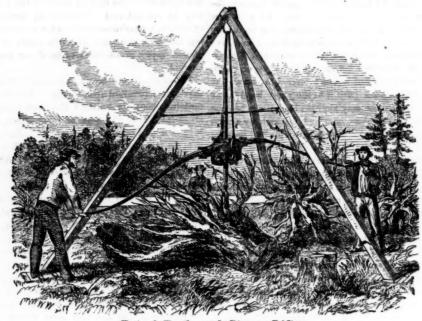
"high farming" which is most eminently profita- rials used that it is an excellent preparation. We obtained the receipt from Dingler's Polytechnic Journal. The wax (beeswax) is the most expensive part of it. Oil alone with paint is a wash, and at the same time leaves a durable and In this country we have had introduced two elastic coat. For its preparation he takes paint

The following is the mode laid down for its

Take 10 parts of pure yellow wax, and dissolve and Leicesters, by plaster models brought for the a slow heat, (in separate vessels) until quite of development when, after removing its head and mixed, with constant stirring, until they thicken.

#### ARTICLES UPON INSECTS.

We commence this week a series of articles upsubject. The articles will describe the habits and characteristics of these insects as they make their



Bates' Rock and Stump Lifter.

BATES' ROCK AND STUMP LIFTER. Some time last fall we gave a brief account of new and very simple, but powerful, machine for lifting stumps, rocks, &c., invented by Caleb Bates, Esq. of Kingston, Mass., and we then ISAAC POWERS' this evening. The members in atit was perfected, and an engraving could be exe- working of their society.

Bates redeem the promise then made, and here man. Its subject was the "Natural History o understanding the principles of its construction uses and advantages to be derived from the coland operation. Mr. Bates has applied for a lection. patent to secure his rights to his invention.

uides to the rack-bar, that cannot be shown

nnot be used to so much advantage. pawls, and the bar drops to any point, or entirely the above does not do justice to his remarks.] en can carry it about with ease when the levers cover one and one-half inches deep. e slipped out. The machine can be thrown ere being no bolts about it.

#### SUNDAY HORSE-SHEDS.

There is a very humane custom prevalent in rotection of the horses is not complete so long dispensable. no provision is made for shutting the horses low from which way they may.

The Congregationalist, looking after the com-

ort of horses on Sundays, says: "We hope ere long to hear something upon ightly, rope-walky structures of our fathers, inving a needless waste of space, shutting off the itive injury. wind when it blows from one quarter, and holding it when it comes from another, may be imroved. We recently saw, at the church of the admit of a mention, even of these remarks. Cir-Rev. Dr. Sabin, of Templeton, an arrangement culars from the Secretary of the Maine Board of which greatly pleased us. It was a plain build- Agriculture were distributed among the members ing, made up of two rows of sheds facing each by the Corresponding Secretary of the Club. ther, their roofs meeting, and the ends made Several articles presented by Mr. Davis and Mr. tight. Access was had by a door, so that the Boardman, for the cabinet, were also examined spense of each stall was slightly increased from cording Secretary. he old style of sheds, while far less space was relessant appearance. The Rev. Dr. Burgess's separated, (not without mention of the kindness

For the Maine Farmer
NORRIDGEWOCK FARMERS' CLUB

One of the most interesting and useful meet ings of the season was held at the house of MR. promised to give our readers an engraving illus- tendance gave evidence that much interest is feltrating the operation of the machine, as soon as by the farmers of this town for the successful

Ww. H. Taylor in the chair. The paper of We now, through the politeness of our friend the evening was then read by Mr. S. L. Boardresent a view of the machine in question in active operation. The reference letters are rather for composing a "Farmers Cabinet and Museum." small, but we think there will be little trouble in to be formed under direction of the club, and the

The theme for conversation was announced as The machine, it will be seen by reference to the the "Preparation of ground for the corn cron." figure, consists of a working head A, supported C. R. VAUGHAN gave, in detail, his method of raison knife-edge trunions B B, (like the bearings of ing corn, and his remarks were listened to with a scale beam,) resting in the eyes of the hangers attention, and various questions were asked him E E; a double rack-bar D D, passes through the in the course of the statements made. He spoke ntre of the working head with a hook at its at some length in regard to the different treatlower end. The levers FF, slip with square ment which different soils require, showing that sockets in the working head, to be thrown down no absolute and fixed rule could be adapted to the when not in motion. Within the head, is a pair treatment of all soils. The season, also, has much of pawls in the form of square inches, crossing to do with the manner of preparing ground. vere frost. It keeps admirably, even till the new crop grows again. It is not considered fit for use in England till after Christmas. It is excellent ties distinct, breeding each in reference to a the lower end of the other in part. There are alwithout sectional views. The whole is suspended land on account of the wire worm. The next seafrom a tripod of poles or joist 14 feet long. Two son I plant corn on the land, obtaining as fine a pieces of spruce joist 4 by 4, with a strip of board tilth as possible before dropping the corn; furrow nailed to them (a place for the idle gentleman to out both ways in order to cultivate both ways: I lean, as seen in the center), one stick 4 by 5, hav- manure in the hill with manure taken from my ing iron braces hooked into it from the others, as barn cellar, and also apply lime, ashes, and plasown above the machine; a pin in each leg to ter mixed, in not very exact proportions, with the rry it by, and a strongly cleated piece of plank manure; usually cover my corn to the depth of throw under the feet, and it is ready for use. one inch. When the corn first makes its appearhen the hook is fast to the object to be lifted, ance above ground, I take my hoe and a pocket ne operators work the levers up and down, and full of corn and go over the ground, destroying the pawls, engaging alternately with the racks on all weeds and foul grass that may be seen, assist pposite sides of the bar, keep it in continuous ing the corn in getting a good start if it comes up pward motion. As the head rocks, the relative with a sod or big lump of dirt upon it, and no sition of the working parts change, producing work which I do for the season, pays me so well progressive power. For, as the operating pawl as that spent in this manner. Before the roots proaches its culminating point, its journals ap. get much growth I go through the field, both broach a plane which intersects the points of con- ways, with a horse cultivator, after which it is et with the rack and bearing edge of the trun- hoed, care being taken to put as little dirt round ions. The lifting power increases from the com- the corn as possible. The time of planting varies ncement to the termination of each vibration, from the 15th to the 25th of May, and my usual hus favoring the men; inasmuch as the levers ap- crop is 50 bushels shelled corn to the acre. It is proach the culminating point where their strength but little work to hoe an acre of corn on my farm after it is up, and the secret of it is, I hoe the To reverse the action of the machine a tongue land before planting. [Your reporter regrets that steel, (G) is tipped up, then with the same vi- in so brief an article as the present he cannot rations of the levers the weight will descend give a more full account of the entertaining and ently, until the hook is loose; then, grasping the highly practical statements of Mr. Vaughan. ck with one hand, with the other spread the He is a thorough and scientific agriculturist, and

at if desired. The two men stand 16 feet apart R. A. Davis. I have invariably obtained the nd exert the force of 200 men on the rock, best corn from that planted on green-sward, amp, or other weight to be lifted. There is not plowed in the fall, the manure being spread on pound of power lost, for there is no friction, and plowed under, and also manured in the hill; nd it can be plainly seen that it is a balance ma- have planted beans with corn but consider them hine, the men having no levers to lift. Three an injury. I plant about the 20th of May and

H. KILGORE gave his method of preparing land part in a moment and as quickly put together, for corn, which did not differ materially from the mode usually practised by most farmers. He plows from seven to eight inches deep; manuring both underneath and in the hill.

J. W. BATES uses a part of his farm any country towns, of building a range of upon the surface, putting, also, a part in the hill; heds near the church into which are driven the has used ashes, receiving from them the best recorses of those who live at some distance from the sults; plants about the 25th of May, and on light place and attend meeting there. But however soil covers two inches deep; has planted corn on numane the custom may be, it is very seldom carried out in all of its details so completely as it when the corn is soaked in strong salt water behould be in two particulars at least. First the fore being planted. Mr. Bates regards this as in-

ISAAC Powers plows in spring and uses green so as to shield them from the winds, let them manure in the hill. This manure is carted out and left on the ground two or three days before We have been told that the members of the being covered, ashes are then put on and the ongregational society in Winthrop are about to whole is covered before the corn is planted. In epair the suit of sheds that have so long adorned our report of the last meeting we referred to Mr. heir church. We hope they will, and we would Powers' experiments in producing an earlier and espectfully recommend the following to their larger variety of corn, and it is unnecessary to speak of them here.

JOHN TIBBETTS said it had been his custom plow land for corn in the autumn, using both old "We hope ere long to hear something upon yard and new manure; plants the Dutton variety and obtains, on an average, about 50 bushels per

Various statements were made by other mem ilding could be closed in cold weather. The with interest and placed in the hands of the Re-

Mr. Powers' nice apples were devoured with ex uired, and the building had by no means an un- ident satisfaction, and at a late hour the members Society of Dedham, have a lecture-room above ground, and give up the deep, well ventilated cellar under the church to their horses, an example in both particulars which we would wish were extensively followed.

Support appearance. The Rev. Dr. Burgess's separated, (not without mention of the kindness received at the hand of our host,) to meet Tuesdevalue and the hand of our host, and the hand of our h

ents which may not be accessible to most of voted contrary to their intentions. your subscribers? I refer to a report "on the In Nova Scotia there is no registration of votin their Journal for March, 1859.

then almost every day, or at least every week if no evidence appears against him, his vote is rein every variety of condition as to growth and date to suspicion and annoyance, and, perhaps,

evelopment, were the sole food.

But nine-tenths of the aggregate mass of food

At the last election in this city, the polling

of the well known wire-worms, so destructive to evils, which are great. corn and various other seeds when committed to

extensive forager.

from the ripening of the strawberries and cherries taxes and collects them, and carries on the govto October. \* \* \* During the month of October the vegetable diet is wholly discarded, and reality governs itself as much as does the State of its place supplied by grasshoppers and orthopte- Maine. It pays no revenue to the home governrous insects generally.

something else than plundering cherry trees, and in the appointment of its Governor, which constidoubtless since Prof. Jenks intends to devote the tutes the only real political link between it and leisure of the remainder of his life to the subject the mother country. Of course, the social and of the food of birds, we may expect to hear that commercial links are many and indissoluble. all the insect-eating birds, of which we have very The present Governor is very popular with the of these fearful destroyers.

#### For the Maine Farmer.

The inquiry of "Elm Tree Farm," in your is sue of March 22d, somewhat puzzled me, and I have been deliberately engaged in investigations which would help me to answer his inquiry, but am at a loss to get at the real name and character of the weed which is the subject of his remarks. The thought has occurred to me of the importance of giving the Latin names of weeds and plants, where it is known, as the local name only gives one perplexity and trouble.

Phytolacca decandra is commonly called Poke. and it also goes by the name of Coakum, Pigeonberry root, &c. Darlington says of it :- "The young shoots afford a good substitute for asparagus. \* \* \* The herries have been used in making pies, but the plant is regarded and treated as a weed by all good farmers." Wilson, in his "Botanic Materia Medica" says

it is employed successfully in rheumatism, scrof- its use." ular, and cutaneous affections; and Hooper in his "Medical Dictionary," devotes a long space upon its merits as a highly valuable medicinal by experiment or observation, you are sure it herb. Is this the Poke referred to by "Elm Tree would be of no benefit, to say nothing of the in-

dian Poke, Poke Root, American Hellebore. &c., your land, then get what is necessary at once, and and I am not sure but it is the weed of which put as directed. your correspondent asks information. In this Secondly, Mr. M. asserts very positively that locality it grows upon the margins of streams, "plaster does not absorb ammonia. Why? Beand upon low meadows and marshes. It starts cause it is a complete organization of itself, being early in the spring-being seen above ground as composed of sulphric acid, lime and water." soon as the snow is off-and at this season will "Plaster should not be mixed with manure-it physic cattle if they are allowed to eat it. It is should not come in contact with the roots of the not very inconvenient in haying with us, as the plants—it should be spread broadcast upon the stalk is quite dry by the 1st of July. It is not surface only." Now perhaps he is accustome mentioned by Darlington in his Agricultural to use it in its native state, the rock as shipped Botany. It can only be killed by mowing it soon to our wharves, from a piece as large as your after the stalk has appeared, and sprinkling lime head, to that of the size of half a bushel measure; r ashes upon the stubble. Soaking seed corn in then "it is a complete organization of itself." fore planting will not hurt the corn, nor the say nothing of the trouble of plowing and harcrows, at least, such is my experience.

MR EDITOR :- In my last I remarked that the While your readers are looking over the pres-ent number of your paper the robins will be flock-Scotia, differs from that of Maine, and also from ing into the State from their winter quarters in the South. Hardly will they have got settled, in what that difference consists up to the time of before there will be commenced the wholesale and voting, and here is where the Provinces differ indiscriminate slaughter of the innocent and use- from each other. In New Brunswick the vote is ful birds by most every mistaken gunner and gar-by ballot, the same as in Maine, but this does not dener in the State. It is true that the robin does secure an intelligent vote any more than the olunder, to some extent our cherry-trees, currant "viva-voce" vote of Nova Scotia. So long as a oushes, and strawberry-beds. But will your man cannot read his ballot he cannot vote intelreaders, while they are rubbing up their rusty ligently, and ought not to vote at all. A politi-King's arms, and most literally "teaching the cian in New Brunswick told me frankly, that he

food of the robin," made by Prof. Jenks of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and printed side, and each candidate has his agent present to From March till December, he obtained the birds at daybreak, mid-day, and at sunset; and then almost every day, or at least every week for these nine months, and occasionally during corded, and the sheriff, at the close of the polls, the winter, he examined the gizzards of the birds, and came to the following results: "The gizzards returned to take his seat. This system of voting of those killed in the morning were, as a rule, is open to many very serious objections. An uneither entirely empty, or but partially distended with food, well macerated; while those killed in vote as many times during the polling day as he the latter part of the day were as uniformly filled with food freshly taken. From the almost daily do is to take the oath, which he is quite willing xamination of their gizzards, from the early part to do, and pass along to the next station, give a of March to the first of May, not a particle of vegetable matter was found in the gizzard of a tered on every book in the city or county. This single bird. On the contrary, insects in great double and illegal voting cannot be avoided under variety, both as to number and kind, as well as the system, and it subjects the successful candi-

hus collected during this period consisted of one books revealed the fact that some dozen or more kind of larva, that of the Bibio albipennis. (This votes were recorded from one dark lane, in which s a very common fly in Maine, appearing for resided but three legal voters. There is scarcely about a fortnight in the early part of summer, and a new brood probably, appears again in October, when numbers can be seen slowly flying in the sunshine, or alighting on the leaves of the fir tree, their white wings and black bodies making tree, their white wings and black bodies making nem very conspicuous, and easily recognized.) this loose and uncertain system of voting will be From one to two hundred of this larva were frequently taken from a single gizzard, all in a fresh, ballot box, at the present session of the Parliamacerated condition; and usually, when this ment. Both parties seem to be tired of the endarva was found, it was the only food in the less annoyances which this old system subjects them to. There are, at this present time, some "During the month of May, the Bibio larva en- half-dozen or more members petitioned against, tirely disappeared from the gizzard, but up to the 21st of June, was replaced by a variety of insects turn of votes by the sheriff. The registration of and beetles of the family Elateridae, the parents ballot hox with the check list, will correct all these

The highest office in the gift of the people is a the ground. The earth worm I found to be a seat in the Assembly, answering to the House of favorite food for the young bird, but sparingly Commons in England, and to the House of Repemployed by the adult for its own use.

"From the date of June 21st, I began to find ernor receives his appointment from the Queen strawberries, cherries, and pulpy fruit generally, and is her representative, but receives his salary but in a majority of the examination intermingled from the Province, in the snug little sum of with insects, which led me to conclude that they £3000 sterling, or \$14,000, with his private secwere not fond of an exclusively vegetable diet, but rather adopted it as a dessert, and from the ease of procuring it, particularly during the enervating season of moulting. At this season of tia is the Earl Mulgrave, and his high-sounding the year, I discovered a marked difference in the title does not seem to raise him far above our comfood of birds killed near or in the village, and those killed in the country at a distance from gardens and fruit trees, the latter having less of disposed to labor, in his way, for the interests of stone fruit, and more of insects in their gizzards, the country over which he nominally presides. which led me to conclude that the robin is not an I say nominally, for his powers are but nominal. The mixed diet of the robin seems to continue form appoints officers and removes them; levies ernment; but it is in form only. The Province in Thus we see that the robins were made for and is, in all respects, an independent State, save many species, may be equally useful to aid the farmer in protecting his crops from the ravages tends to improve the country, and elevate the people, will no doubt exert a powerful influence for good throughout the land.

### For the Maine Farmer LITTLE THINGS AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR:-I trust I shall ever be ready to be corrected when in an error, but when the sense of what I may write is entirely perverted, so as to conform to the opinion or assertions of another, I shall hesitate before accepting such corrections.

Mr. Philip Morrill, of Glenburn, under date of March 12th, discovers several errors in the following paragraph : "Purchase the quantity of plaster you need to use the coming season; put it in open casks and set it in the piggery and stable, that it may absorb the ammonia escaping from the manures."

The criticism was, first: "It implies that all farms require plaster, when in fact one-third or one-half would realize no benefit or be injured by

Now it implies no such thing; it in plain English reads, "purchase what plaster you need." I jury it might do, then of course you don't need any; while on the other hand, if it is beneficial to

solution of the root of the Veratrum Viride be- and I do not wonder it is of so little benefit, to rowing over a bed of small boulders. I should rather not have it mixed with manure in such condition; but even with all these inconveniences.

For the Maine Farmer. I LETTERS FROM THE PROVINCES.—No. 20. he may see some good effects from the application THE FOOD OF ROBINS. in the course of half a century, by the grating of his harrow over it, and the action of the atmosphere upon it. But the farmers of Bethel prefer o pay a little more, and have the article in a pulverized state, when its nature is changed, and it will absorb ammonia, and fixing it, in the form of sulphate of ammonia, when the sulphuric acid assists in decomposing the humus, and insoluble matters of loamy soils. They find it much more onvenient to handle, have no difficulty in mixing it with their manures, and find it prevents fermentation-sprinkle it on their stable floors, and do not then smell that strong pungent smell, young idea to shoot," listen to a few plain state- exclanged the ballots of twenty voters, and they like ammonia. They use it when putting in their seed, putting a large spoonful on to the potatoes before covering, and see the good effects very plainly when harvesting. Experience has proved that the longer it is kept where fermentation in the manure is going on, and ammonia escaping, the better it is for fertilizing. Doubtless where the land is very rich, and there is a large amount of humus, a humate of lime is formed, by using plaster freely, and the sulphuric acid set free, nd may then injure the roots of plants. Such, presume, is the case with many of the farmers Glenburn. Well, they are a fortunate people, and need not trouble themselves about purchasing any plaster, either the rock or pulverized ar-

ticle, this spring.

Bethel, March 27th, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

BY PROP. JOHN A. PORTER. The cultivation of the soil is the great occupation of the American people. Our agriculture employs more labor and more capital than all ther departments of industry combined. Under these circumstances it is a remarkable, and at first sight an unaccountable fact, that there is among us an almost total deficiency of agriculural education. Our condition in this respect presents a contrast to that of other countries, which have reached the same grade of civilization as ourselves. France has its agricultural school in every department, Germany in almost every province, and England a source of the most enlightened practice in the careful study which every large landholder gives to the cultivation of the soil. Our own country, with all its enterprise in practical art, and its pre-eminence in general education, is in this respect of agricul-

tural science behind them all. It would seem at first sight that such a state of things must have its origin either in the lack of knowledge to be communicated on agricultural subjects, or in its already accomplished diffusion. or in some especial difficulties incidental to the lissemination of such knowledge among those

engaged in agricultural pursuits. In view of the obvious relations of the natural ciences to agriculture, and the rapid strides which they have made in advance during the last score of years, the first of these suppositions is extremely improbable. It can hardly be that accumulations of knowledge have not been realized in Chemistry, Geology, and Vegetable and Animal Physiology, of the most important bearing on the culture of the soil. So obviously must this be the fact in the case of chemical science, that the mind can scarcely fail to be satisfied of the truth without descending to those particulars which are at hand, for complete demonstration. Agriculture is, in fact, chemistry on a large scale—the transformation of earth, and air, and water, into bread, and meat, and the material of lothing; and it is scarcely possible that the results of the careful study of the laws of transformation on a small scale, which has been made in our laboratories, will not throw some light on the hemical work on a large scale, which is taking place in the great laboratory of the soil.

It is certain that they have already done so. and that there are principles of chemical science already established, which, if universally diffused and applied, would suffice to increase, in an imnense degree, the agricultural wealth of the world. As far, then, as the natural sciences are oncerned, in their relation to agriculture, it may be confidently asserted that the deficiency of instruction among us is not a consequence of lack of knowledge to be communicated.

Neither is this the case with those special sciences which have grown up within the field of agriculture itself, as a direct consequence of its practices and its necessities. On the principles involved in the breeding and rearing of animals, in the propagation of plants, in the production and erpetuation of varieties, on the diseases of plant and animals, on manuring and drainage, and irrigation, there are vast stores of information which await the more thorough and systematic diffusion which the press, with all its power and efficiency, has not yet accomplished.

And so, with reference to the care of crops and the feeding of animals; the management of the diary and a thousand other details of farm practice which have not as yet taken the form of science, there is an amount of knowledge existent in the minds of the best cultivators, the dissemination of which would be of immense value to the

It is not, then, for lack of existent knowledge, either of science applied to agriculture, or of special agricultural science, or of superiority on he part of individuals in the details of farming, that there is nothing like a system of agricultural education among us.

The second supposition of an already accomplished diffusion of the knowledge which exists on hese subjects, it is scarcely worth while to conider. Once fertile farms all over our State are becoming deserts for the want of the simplest applications to the soil. Orchards in every part of the country waste the precious inices of the earth in the production of worthless fruit, for lack of the grafting which would convert the same material of nature into the most luscious varieties. Valueless breeds of animals are everywhere perpetuated, when those of double the value could be propagated at the same cost, and adorn every andscape by their symmetry and beauty. Stunted cattle crop a scanty sustenance of thistles and weeds from pastures which might teem with nutritious grazees at no greater cost to the soil or its owner. Our barn-yards fairly shiver with the misery of poor dumb beasts who, in seeming luxury of eruelty, are tortured every winter by exposure to the rigors of our climate at an expens

ment of those engaged in agricultural pursuits. Neither is this deficiency a consequence of any especial difficulty inherent in the diffusion of knowledge among this class of our people. Wherever the common school exists, a dissemin ation of the elements of agricultural science might readily be accomplished, and higher institutions of learning would stand ready to complete the education thus commenced, in proportion to the demand upon them for such instruction.

An explanation of the destitution of agricultural education among us, is rather to be sought in the history of our agriculture itself, than in any of the directions which have been above indicated. It is to be found in the position which we have occupied as the occupants of a country comparatively new, rather, than in any lack of importance of such education, or any difficulty in its accomplishment. Our fathers found it more profitable to bring new lands under cultivation than to maintain the fertility of the old. This course is still most profitable on the cheap, and fertile soils of the west, and the process of exhaustion is there in full tide of operation. Agriculture under these circumstances, is an extreme ly simple process, consisting in a little more than a transfer from field to market of the accumulated treasures of the soil. It needs as little help of science as the excavation of a guano island, or the plunder of an ovater bed. Our virgin soils are practically great grain deposits, bearing an analogy by no means remote to the coal measures of an earlier geologic period. As long as such deposits exist, to be mined for wheat and corn, it is not strange that little occasion is felt for agricultural science. These accumulated treasures of the soil are the reward of the explorer. They are the prizes which nature offers to the hardy pioneer, who, with axe in hand, and plow to for low, goes forth to battle with hardship, and subdue the wilderness. The older States of our country are long past this period. The accumulated stores of nature being exhausted, agriculture has come to sustain, with them, a much nearer analogy to a process of manufacture than one of mere excavation. And it is a process in which it is quite as essential that the raw material shall be adequately supplied, as in the production of broadcloths or calicoes. Wheat and beef cannot be made of air alone, and he who would produce them must furnish to the great manufacturing establishment of the soil, the proper materials for conversion. Our agriculture is palsied by a failure to perceive this truth. We persist in the absurd conviction that our worn-out New England soil is an amiable mother, who only wants the flattery of occasional tickling with the plough and harrow, to induce her to make crops for us out of nothing, or at least to make for us large crops out of small materials

The fact is, however indisputable, notwithstand ing our blindness, that agricultural production is reduced with us to a simple process of manufacture, in which we get back in a modified form just what we contribute to the soil. And this is the normal condition of agriculture all over the world-the condition at which it must everywhere finally arrive, when there are no more new lands to be exhausted. It is a condition of perpetual circulation, and not of continuous flow in one direction. The soil is the ocean, the crop is the rising cloud and vapor, the products of animal into the sea. So long as the rivers run back to their original source, their waters may rise again to commence a new circulation. If the return ceases, the sea itself must in time run dry.

The product of the earth is, within certain limits, in direct proportion to the raw material which is furnished it. The machine has not been overtasked; its unexerted powers, on the contrary are vastly greater than those it has been called on to employ. It stands ready to do fourfold its accustomed work, if the raw material is only supplied. But instead of furnishing it with the material for conversion, we prefer for the most part to let the machine use itself up in the production of a few crops, and there end its capacity, while we pass on to new acres and repeat the barbarous process of grinding up God's food-making machine itself into bread

It is a plain rule of economy in all other pro duction, instead of allowing machinery to rattle itself to ruin by running empty, to work it, on the other hand, to its full capacity, and to obtain from it the largest possible product. In a country which has reached the stage of development which ours has, and where the soil has become so expensive, it is the plain dictate of economy to proceed according to the same principle.

But for this high farming, all of the helps o seience are required. Science may aid to some extent in the crop mining of a new country-in the crop-making of an old country it is indispens able. We need it, to cite a few instances in addition to those which have been suggested, in drainage, in irrigation, in the use of the fertilizing materials with which nature has supplied us, and in the reclamation of waste lands. Our muck swamps are basins which God set long ago among our mountains to eatch the wasting fertility of their declivities and preserve them for the use of later generations. Science must tell us how to use these treasures. They are the wardrobes whence are to come garments for the granite ribs of our mountains, and a covering for the nakedness of our exhausted fields. Science must tell us how to unfold the vestments and re-array our hills in beauty and fertility.

Our salt marshes are great water-logged prairies whose arteries need but to be throttled with dykes and humored by tide-gates to convert them into the most fertile soils of the world. Science must tell us how this result is best to be accom-

Our mountain streams hurry away to the sea. bearing with them a priceless freight of fertility which they have extracted from the crystalline masses of our primitive rocks. Science must teach us how they shall best be distributed over the land and woven into tender and nutritions grasses, instead of pouring themselves into the ocean, and ministering to the growth of the fuci and algae of a marine vegetation.

Our wide sand plains, with oaks growing o them and flaunting in our faces the evidence their capacity to sustain vegetable life, are conetant reminders of a gross ignorance which stand in need of that simple help from science, which shall inform us what grasses will be the readies to lift their spears, there, in a warfare with the desert, or what other plants will serve as the pioneers of a successful vegetation. And we need seience not alone here in the original subjugation of approductive soils, but at every step of their future cultivation. For in a compare tively thickly settled country like our own agriculture must consist every year more and more in the stock raising, and dairy farming, and market gardening, and fruit growing, which is to supply large towns with the material of their consumption. It must run every year more and more into the refinements of horticulture, with its hot beds and its forcing houses, its various de-

manifold appliances for promoting healthy growth By the provisions of the Act providing for

to a rapid progress.

The introduction of books on elementary science into our Commons Schools would be a great step in advance, but here again there would be the absence of that contact of the man of knowledge with the men who need it, which is essential

to the highest success. tions, as for the lack of a clear conviction as yet is fixed at \$1,000 a year. of their utility, and the really practical character of the information they would supply.



AUGUSTA THURSDAY MORNING. APRIL 5, 1860.

EARLY SEASONS.

spots of verdure, here and there, as tokens of the oughly accomplished teachers of youth. presence of Spring. It has loosed the slight hold We heartily desire to see the new system work now upon his toil.

other men. To sow before the seed-time may ling in the common branches of education. prove as injurious to the harvest as tarrying too The recent system of Teachers' Conventions, too long confinement at home.

all men are his scholars. A thousand tongues tute provided will prove as beneficial. enshrine the lessons of Experience; yet a man | When the whole scope of Normal Schools

fall of the temperature some 45 degrees, has occurred, but whether by reason of the article we are not informed.

FINANCES OF AUGUSTA. From the Tenth Annual Report of the Finance Committee of the the financial condition of Augusta for the year ending March 17, 1860:

The amount appropriated and assessed for the year, including State and County taxes, was \$29 461.87. The valuation of the resident real estate, was \$1,525,210; personal estate, \$747,-747; non-resident real estate, \$105,842. Num-no time in all this long business experience have ber of polls, 1,291; poll tax, \$1. Per centage of taxation, on resident property, 12 mills; nonresident, 11 6-10 mills. The amounts credited to the several items of appropriation are as follows: State tax, \$7,148.24; county tax, \$3.871.95; highways, \$5,638.57; new streets, \$250.00; poor, \$3,365.92; schools, \$10,173.17; city officers, \$2,000.00; printing, \$259.57; fire departors of the fluctuations and uncertainties of trade, while they would magnify his own business integrated. ment, \$1,397.05; police, \$400.00; river note and interest, \$710.00; interest on loans, \$1,615.61; abatements, \$1,142.52; discounts, \$2,150.87; contingent, \$9,579.50; almshouse enlargement, \$2,727.44-total, \$52,430.41. Of this amount \$43,757.16 have been paid out, leaving \$8,673.25 how or other, Waterville always did contrive to standing to their credit and still in the treasury. get ahead of us in everything (but population In the contingent fund is included \$6,645.68 paid and business.) However, perhaps our neighbor on account of City Agency; the amount received of the Mail will allow us to offset the extra four from sales of the Agency is put down at \$7,- years by the fact that one of the present most

trict is charged with \$5,316.83. The liabilities of the city, of every description, are put down at \$37,015.91; resources, \$12,-215.92; debt of the city, \$24,799.99. Value of city property, not included in the above state-

ment of resources, \$14,953.83. The only unusual items of expense during the last year, have been for the enlargement of the Almshouse, \$2,727.44; and for

lighting the streets with gas, \$482.43. In the pamphlet report of the Superintende of the City Farm and Almshouse, an item of his account is misprinted. The hired girls' wages should read \$132 instead of \$182.

HUBBARD SQUASH SEED-OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS We have on hand a quantity of pure Hubbard people of Augusta of "selfish and local legisla-Squash Seed, which we wish to distribute among our subscribers, and we therefore make the fol-

lowing proposition: To every person remitting us a year's subscriptien, in advance, for the Maine Farmer (\$1.75), tion which does not please the fancy of some of between now and the close of the planting season, we will send in a letter, postage paid, forty Hubbard Squash Seeds, warranted from fruit grown by the original cultivator of this choice variety The offer is open to old and new subscribers alike Those desiring the seed will please notify us when remitting to us their subscriptions.

The New York Legislature has passed a law abolishing capital punishment.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Normal Schools, the recent system of Convenand controlling disease.

Normal Schools, the recent system of ConvenBut there is a little question among intelligent tions of Teachers in the several counties has been men as to the need. A more difficult question is abolished, and one academy in each county has how the want of a generally diffused knowledge is to be supplied. The press does much, but by during the spring and fall terms. The several no means all that is required. The contact of academics named are, the Elliot, Limerick, Foxman with man, and of mind with mind, is neces- croft, Bloomfield. Freedom, Farmington, Washsary to inspire the enthusiasm which is essential ington, Newcastle, Paris Hill, Bath, Hampden, Thomaston, Presque Isle, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Maine State Seminary, East Maine Conference, Bridgton Academy, Yarmouth Academy The terms are to be not less than eleven weeks long, the first commencing with the fall term of this year. The sum of \$1,800 is to be paid on the first day of September next, \$100 to each Shall we wait for the establishment by govern- academy, and after that, \$3,600 annually or \$200 ment of great agricultural institutions, similar to to each. If any academy shall fail to file its acthose of continental Europe? Such institutions ceptance of the provisions of the act on or before are among the most obvious and essential wants the first day of August next, the Governor may of our time, but a public and general opinion of designate some other academy in the county in their utility and necessity must be created, be- which such school may be kept. Accommoda fore either our state or national governments will tions are to be provided by each academy for fifty seriously consider their establishment. Shall we pupils, the female applicants having the preferawait the results of private enterprise or bene- ence at the spring term, and the male at the fall ficence in the creation of Agricultural Instituterm. The attainments for admission must be tions with their model farms and apparatus of in- such that not more than two terms will be restruction, and their corps of professors, exclusive- quired to qualify the pupil to become a teacher. ly devoted to the business of instruction? For One dollar each is to be paid by male, and fitty these also we should have long to wait, not so cents by female students, as tuition for the term. much because of the want of liberality among The system is to be under the supervision of the those who have the means to endow such institu- Superintendent of Common Schools, whose salary Such is a brief outline of the provisions of the

law now existing upon this subject. How beneficial it is to be in its results upon the cause of education, remains to be seen. Whether the inucements held out will be sufficient to lead the everal academies to accept its provisions, seems to us somewhat problematical. It is to be presumed that a course of instruction somewhat differing from that hitherto pursued in these academies,-and if not of a higher order, yet more especially adapted to the end in view, and requiring an addition of teachers, -will be introduced. Some such change must be expected, as otherwise the academies might be supposed to furnish all needful facilities for the education of teachers without having a special normal department con-Mild and beautiful was the month just ended. stituted by law. For entering upon this change It has gently borne away the snow-mantle which and instructing fifty pupils a full term of eleven wrapped the earth so thickly and closely within weeks, an academy is to receive \$100 from the its folds, and has caused the crocus and May- State, and, if there should be an equal number of flower to put forth their blossoms. It has cheered male and female students, \$37.50 more as tuition the heart of man with its brightness, and all in other words, at the rate of \$550 a year for the Nature has felt its genial warmth. It has brought instruction of fifty students in such manner as forth buds upon many trees, and scattered bright shall fit them to go out into the world as thor

which, during the past winter, King Frost has ing a decided and beneficial influence in the great had beneath the surface of the ground, and ten- cause of education. There is a need of learned dered its invitation to the husbandman to enter and apt teachers. Knowledge alone, upon the part of the instructor, is not sufficient; there But March has ever been regarded as a fickle must be an aptness to impart that knowledge to month, and as combining in its disposition both the scholar. To a few Nature seems to have freely the lion and the lamb. Though in this year it given this faculty, while with most it is acquired has manifested the lamblike qualities alone, yet by education and improved by experience. To it may not be wise to trust wholly to the outward teach and cultivate this, is one of the objects of appearance. The roar and bluster of the lion Normal Schools. Order, discipline, and the art may have been left behind to be enforced by its of governing, are also as essential to a successful successor. The "blighting frost" oft comes when teacher as book-learning. Without system no the "good, easy man" little dreams of it and is great good can be accomplished. The training illy prepared therefor. "Haste makes waste" in of students who are to become teachers must in the affairs of the husbandman, as in those of clude all these, as well as the most thorough dril

late. To force the tender offspring into the rude which the several modes of teaching and of gov world too young, may produce direr results than erning, and the various experiences of the teach ers were compared, and mutual suggestions made, Experience teaches the truth, that "Winter and a spirit of mutual interest aroused in each garding this, have reaped disappointment where common schools, was of unquestionable service they fondly anticipated an early and a fruitful It did not do all that could have been desired harvest. "Experience teacheth many things, and but we are by no means satisfied that the substi

shall read them all and go forth none the wiser." taken into view, the new system is certainly but He that plants soonest will not always be the first a poor apology for these. Thirty-six hundred to gather fruit. He that early stirs the soil will dollars a year, divided among eighteen academies not be the loser though it wait a little for the for the education of nine hundred students to b seed. He that plows the miry clay may plant come thoroughly qualified as teachers of youth among the bricks. The law of compensation Verily, these academies must do much from pur pervadeth all things, and the earliest seasons are benevolence, or they cannot be expected to do a not always the most plentiful. It is well to make great deal any how. There is a parsimony which hav while the sun shines, but it is not to be for- in the end is extravagance, and "there is tha gotten that "one swallow does not make a sum- withholdeth more than is meet and it tendeth to poverty." So will the State find, we apprehend

> Another Veteran Merchant. The Waterville Mail, after copying our article relative to the long business career of Mr. Eben Fuller of this city, has the following: "We see the above, neighbor, and though it is

city Council, we make the following abstract of our village in 1815, and having continued to the present time in a business which has varied no more in its character than that of an apothecary for that period, has consequently been engaged in trade here for forty-five years. He came to Wa terville in 1809, and for five years acted as clerk for his brother Edward, formerly known here as his head quarters been twenty-five rods from his

present location. \* \* \* \* \* \* In all this long time he has met with no em barrassment of business, but has pursued the even tenor of his way—keeping his staunch craft right side up, and steering clear of the breakers which proved fatal to many a gallant barque that sailed proudly by his side for awhile, only to disappear rity, tact and prudence, would also serve as les sons of contentment to our rural friends, who profess to think that 'all the traders get rich,' and that 'farming don't pay.'

We suppose we shall have to give it up. Some 248.38. In the appropriation for schools, of enterprising traders of Waterville was educated which \$8,274.97 was expended, the Village Dis- and graduated at that same store of Mr. Fuller Doesn't that square the account, neighbor?

Bowdoin College—Resignation of Professors Bowdoin College—Resignation of Professors.
Our correspondent at Brunswick, Me., writes
that in consequence of some dissatisfaction at the
management of the Medical College, Edward R.
Peaslee, Professor of Surgery, and Charles A.
Lee, Professor of Materia Medica, have resigned
their professorships, and it is stated upon good
authority that Professor Wm. Swester will resign
his office, at the expiration of the present his office at the expiration of the present term. An effort is to be made, as matters now stand to remove the school to Portland, which may be successful.—Traveller.

What doesn't Portland want? She has tried for years to get the Historical Society away from Brunswick, and now wants its Medical College. Verily it looks well in the Advertiser to accuse the tion urged upon the Legislature," when the Trustees of the K. & P. R. R, not one of whom resides in Augusta, but who represent the interest of 100 miles of railroad, ask a change of loca the disinterested and unselfish citizens of Port-

"THE AROOSTOOK DEMOCRAT," just started at Houlton, comes to us neatly printed, and edited with ability. It is published by Messrs. Mansur & Madigan, at \$1,50 a year in advance. The rapid growth of Aroostook is manifested by the rapid increase of its newspapers, which we hope will all be well sustained.

IMPROVED SHACKLE BOLT.

We feel a little gratified to find that the remarks we made some month or more ago, in pecial interest, and an earnest looking for the regard to needed reforms and improvements in scenes which are yet to follow in the great drama the construction of railroad apparatus, have set some inquiring minds to thinking upon the subject. One of the first fruits of this thought is an improved mode of coupling and uncoupling Napoleon is advoitly working out a peacable sol railroad cars, whether passenger or freight, just tion of difficulties in his own way, and time. invented by William A. Herrick, Esq., of Leeds is not always easy to read the purposes of th

Those conversant with these things, know that make it so. His own position was undo the present mode of coupling and uncoupling vastly strengthened by the recent war, and cars, especially freight cars, is for a man to get would seem as if he dreaded, rather than desire in between them, and when the link or shackle a complete and absolute peace with foreign no comes up and has entered the opposite socket, to tions. He may not seek for actual hostilities, but drop the shackle bolt in by hand. In doing this, rather for that condition of things in which th you must mind how you stand; and if the cars probability of such an event shall never be re move, as they will more or less, you must mind moved far off Affairs at home may glide alon how you walk, or you will get a squeezing that more smoothly, when there is at all times some will break some of your bones, to say nothing of thing abroad to occupy the attention, and engag

the shackle bolt is put into its place in a moment. present aspect of affairs is to be is not readily If the shackle is not exactly in its proper place, foretold. by taking hold of another lever you can elevate The annexation of Savoy to France appears detach them from each other.

The labor and care required in railroad opera- produce. tions, and the often loss of life of operators and Pending the solution of this matter. a different happened.

fair trial, and if found what we anticipate it will Tuscany. be, adopt it once.

Mr. H. has applied for a patent, and we unlerstand is about putting it to a thorough test.

the People's Pacific Railroad Company, of which decided. subscribe for more than one hundred.

Wednesday last in Boston, at which thirteen out leon III. more firmly on his throne, by the Rusof fifty-one were present. Mr. Perham stated sian war. He has strengthened that position by the terms of the act and the policy designed to be war with Austria. What does he mean to do sursued. It is contemplated to procure one mil-next? A question yet to be solved. ion subscribers of one share each, and to ask of the Government the right of way and alternate DEATH OF FRANK Vose. This young man, an ections of land along the route. The middle account of whose assassination was recently given route is the one favored in the plan. The road in our columns, died at New Orleans on the 25th is to be built by, and in the name of, the Ameri- of February. The Age of last week contains a can people. Books are to be opened in all the communication giving further details from which large cities of the Union.

We know of no man better calculated to put "It was found the ball had entered the head the thing through than Mr. Perham, and as the just above and a little back of the right ear. An people are about tired of waiting for Congress to attempt to extract it was considered too hazardpeople are about tired of waiting for Congress to ous. His consciousness returned flext morning, move in the matter of a railroad to the Pacific, they may be ready to take hold and do it them was made. It is the belief that the assassin mis-

prevalent that the Board of Agriculture was abolished by the Legislature, is erroneous. The number of the Board was reduced, the present supervened, and he sank into a stupor, which approximately the same into a stupor, which depends the same into a stupor, which is same into a stupor, which law authorizing the election of one member by the State Agricultural Society, and one member A post mortem examination was had. It was for each County where there is an agricultural Society complying with the conditions. Where there are several societies in one county, the member is to be elected by a Convention of five tentional murder, though there was a mistake of delegates from each Society, to be chosen at any the victim. regular meeting of such Society. The time and place of the Convention to be designated by the Executive officers of the oldest Society, but is to member of Judge Redington's family. be held before the second Wednesday of each year. The Board is to classify its members so that onethird shall retire each year. The session may be gressional proceedings, it will be seen that the fourteen days, and the pay is two dollars a day. and six cents a mile travel to each member.

"BENEFIT OF CLERGY." The Legislature of jects is as follows: 1860 has given a new definition to this ancient of the profession will not decline to accept. It is of investigating whether the President of the United States or any officer of the government quite unfortunate, however, that its effect should quite unfortunate, nowever, that its effect should be to compel all other citizens to live and die means, sought to influence the passage of any without the benefit of clergy"—a condition law appertaining to the rights of any State or which in former times, and under the old English law, was imposed only upon those guilty of high treason, or of small misdemeanors, which, we

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:
That any house with its connected lot not exexempted from taxation."

HIGHWAY FENCES. A correspondent inquires about the law as to cattle running at large, and ered the more complimentary. road fences. In reply, we have to say, that the Revised Statutes, chapter 23, impose a penalty upon the owner of any horse, swine or neat beast found running at large in the highways without annual meeting to permit cows or other neat beasts to go at large, in the whole or a specified part of the town, for such time during the year as the vote may prescribe. When no such permission is given by the town, damages may be be no fence on the road.

aged 72 years.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS. The recent intelligence from Europe excites es-

French Emperor, and he takes no great pains

putting the breath out of your hody an incon- the efforts of the people; some service in which a large portion of the armed forces may be em Now Mr. Herrick's invention obviates all this. ployed, and some intricate and absorbing que You have no need to place yourself between the tion upon which the leading minds of the natio cars to couple or uncouple them. All you have may be concentrated. Whether by design do is to stand on the platform,—or on the top otherwise, he has succeeded thus far in maintain of the car, if a box car,-bring down a lever, and ing this condition, and what the result of the

or depress it, or push it to the right hand or the have been determined upon by him. This Duchy left, as occasion may require; and all can be done contains about six hundred thousand souls, is with the greatest case and dispatch by a mere about the size of the State of Connecticut, and boy. When you wish to uncouple and separate borders upon France and Switzerland. Nice also two cars, all you need to do is to bring up the is to be included in the annexation. This will same lever before mentioned, and the shackle bolt remove the frontier of France to the Alpine is liberated in a moment, even if the cars be in mountains, and place it in possession of the passrapid motion. This, it appears to us, will be a es, and thus strengthen its strongholds. This great advantage in case one or more of the cars measure is opposed by England, and the other run off the track and it would be important to great European Powers. The Emperor's aim is to accomplish this by treaty with Sardinia, and The simplicity as well as efficiency of Mr. Her- obtain a cession without an appeal to the popular nck's invention, ought to demand the attention vote. To this Victor Emanuel was at first unwilof railroad managers, who should give it a fair ling to consent, but it is now asserted that the and impartial trial. Anything that promises to Sardinian Government has assented, or is about facilitate labor where there is even slight chances to assent to the proposition. If this be so, it is of danger, should be carefully investigated, and, yet to be seen, what effect such utter disregard of f proved to be an improvement, be adopted, the protests of England and other Powers will

passengers, prove incontestibly that improvements has arisen between France and Sardinia relative are greatly needed. Any invention, therefore, to the States of Central Italy, in which the Pope which, while it promises to facilitate labor, lessens plays no small part. It is a sort of triangular the chances of injury or death, should be hailed quarrel, in which sundry and divers missiles of as so much of a triumph and be adopted by all. paper have passed between the parties. The di-A few years ago we were looking at the move- vision of the spoils is not an easy matter to settle ments of a freight train at a station on the A. & satisfactorily to all the participants, to the peo-K Railroad. The cars were backing up slowly. ple thus to be parcelled out, and to other inter-A man went between two of them to put in the ested Governments. The Pope objects to any shackle bolt. He made a misstep, and was abridgement of his temporal power; Victor Emanpressed so severely between them that several of uel insists upon the former assurances of Nanohis ribs and his collar-bone were broken, besides leon that no government should be forcibly imbeing injured very severely internally. Had posed upon these States; the people maintain the these cars been provided with Herrick's coupling right of determining their own condition, while apparatus, this accident at least would not have the French Emperor claims Savoy, and repudiates the doctrine of popular suffrage for that Duchy We would respectfully advise railroad super- or any of the States, and threatens a withdrawal ntendents to examine his invention. Give it a of the troops if Sardinia accepts the annexation of

Napoleon proposes to the Pope to create a Vicariate of the Romagna in favor of a foreign sovereign, but the Pope rejects the proposition, and it is said, stands ready to issue his bulls of THE PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAILROAD. Among the excommunication against the King of Sardinia as doings of the Legislature was the chartering of soon as the election of the Central States has been

Josiah Perham, of Boston, formerly of Maine, is Meanwhile the votes have been taken and the the originator. The charter authorizes the con- Romagna by large majorities declares for annexastruction of a road from some point on the Missouri river between the mouth of the Platte river of affairs abroad. England is looking anxiously and the Kansas river, through Utah to San Fran- for the solution. The stocks rise or fall, therthis and other States, and fifteen years are allowed to blow hot or cold. The Ministry are vexed and his claim. Since then he has been enjoying the brother, of the sloop Spray. About \$400 was for the completion of the road. The stock is to excited over the disregard of their protests and reward of his labors—the sum received by him in found on his person, believed to have belonged to be divided into one million shares at \$100 each, proposals manifested by the Emperor, while the 1859, was not far from \$150,000. He has now Capt. L. Jackalow was cook on board the sloop. and no person or company is to be allowed to English people are manifesting considerable disabscribe for more than one hundred.

A meeting of the Commissioners was called for a jealous eye. England aided in placing Napo-

we extract the following: selves. We hope we may live long enough to see the rand completed.

The idea completed.

Was made. It is the benefit that the assassin mistook him for some other person. There seems no prospect that any further light on that subject is to be had. Mr. Vose early had the assistance of his sister and her husband. He was without BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The idea, somewhat pain, and soon became cheerful, expecting as his

continued about fourteen hours, when death took

Frank was the son of the late Robert C. Vose

MESSAGE. By reference to our column of Con-President has sent to the House a message protesting against certain resolutions passed by that body. The portion to which the President ob-

"Resolved. That a committee of five person phrase, and one which we presume the members be appointed by the Speaker for the purpose, Firs vented or defeated, or attempted to prevent or de suppose, were regarded as not needing it. The feat the execution of any law or laws now upor definition referred to is in the following words : | the Statute Book; and whether the President has failed or refused to compel the execution of any

Correction. We should have stated in our ceeding two acres, being owned and occupied by a minister of the gospel, duly ordained and exmar school to Ellen Landers, for excellence in reading. This prize was added to the original number on the spot, and may therefore be consid-

In our notice of the High School examina tion last week, we inadvertently stated that Miss WADSWORTH had occupied the position of Assist ant for "two or three years past." This was a position for several terms was Miss Long, who is now engaged successfully in teaching in Virginia.

Rev. Mr. Brown of Worcester, Mass., has recovered for injuries done by cattle escaping from accepted the invitation to the pastorate of the the highway to an adjoining field, though there Unitarian society in this city, and will enter upon his duties in June.

SEWING MACHINES.

These exceedingly useful articles are becoming widely diffused in all sections of the country. Invented by American ingenuity, they are fust every one has a feeling interest, an interest that entering into the domestic economy of our people, cannot well be avoided, without a breach of good and relieving them of many hours of weary life. faith to the whole community. The method of It is but a few years since machinery was applied to sewing, or any relief was suggested for the levying the tax in different places, varies with constant "stitch, stitch, stitch" of woman's toil. the whim of the assessors, although the law says Man's labors had been lightened in almost every it shall be at its just value. The Kennebec department by his inventive genius, but she still Bridge stock is assessed much above its par value worked on in the same manner as her mother from the fact of its large dividends. Bank stock Eunice and her grandmother Lois had done be- seems to have another rule, being generally taxed fore her. But a new era was to dawn upon her, upon its par value, instead of its dividends, which and in 1846 its glimmering first appeared. In sometimes have reached ten per cent. premium. 1842 a patent had been granted for a machine but now in very few instances coming up to six for making "the shoemakers' stitch in leather," per cent., some of them less than four per cent. and a year after another was granted for using per annum, in consequence of their loss of canithe common needle with machinery. The former tal. These things should be equalized. Should proved useless, and the latter useful in making bags only and unfit for common use upon clothfor governing the delivery of the thread from the widows, orphans, and trust funds.

Here was the first practical Sewing Machine but the difficulties were by no means overcome. equitable. The public were slow to receive and appreciate the invention; and, indeed, it was far from perfect. For many years Mr. Howe, amid doubt and despondency, and reduced to poverty by his Selectmen; Wm. Bicknell, Supervisor. expenditures, struggled on, both to introduce and improve his machine, sustained, however, by A. Holmes, Clerk; Amos S. Hinkley, Jessey York, confidence in its value and hope for its future Eben K. Holmes, Selectuan; Arthur A. Holmes, success. After two years' absence in Europe, striving to enlist capitalists in his enterprise, and Orren M. McIntyre, Collector and Constable failing in his efforts, he returned to this country only to find infringements of his patent, and himself involved in the necessity of expensive legal by saying that Miramon's attack upon Vera Cruz measures to protect his rights. For the means has proved a failure, and after a seige of eight or to do this his father's farm was mortgaged, and ten days, he withdrew towards the Capital. After he was thus enabled to establish his claim so ab. the capture of his steamers, he sent a decree to solutely that ever since he has been the recipient the Capital confiscating the property of Ameriof a tribute from all who manufacture sewing cans and ordering them sent from the country. machines. Numerous other patents (about 300) The Government of the United States has given have since been granted, but Howe's principle is orders to the naval force for the protection of its in all, and all must pay the tribute.

for a valuable improvement, it being that of the for a valuable improvement, it being shared to the state of the pointed shuttle," which took a stitch in the backward as well as the forward motion; and in Judge Cadwallader to be returned to his master 1851, he also patented another very important in Virginia. As he was taken to the carriage, a improvement, known as the "rotary hook." By rescue was attempted by a large force, principally the use of this the machine could be made much lighter, and the lock-stitch formed in a perfect ed in placing the fugitive in prison. A writ of year, Grover & Baker obtained a patent for formof the State Court and served upon the U. S. ing the double loop-stitch, and about the same Marshal. time Singer & Co. made their improvements.

We do not design to do more than sketch an IMMENSE BEQUEST. William Easton, who reoutline of the introduction of this valuable do- cently died at Charleston, S. C., has left to that mestic machine into use, and therefore make no city, after the death of his widow, his whole esmention of the numerous other improvements, tate, amounting to from two to five millions of In 1853, the public attention was largely attract- dollars, in trust for the establishment and support ed to these machines, since which time the manu- of a retreat for aged indigent people. Mr. E. facture and sale have increased with astonishing was an Englishman, and in early life a cabinetrapidity. More than \$2,500,000 of capital is maker. By a successful furniture business, and invested in their manufacture, which employs fortunate investments he amassed his large wealth. over 3000 men, while an immense number of The E. A. Johnson Tragedy. A man named agents are also employed in selling the articles.

The rapid increase in the sale, may be seen by the following statistics: Of all the various machines, there were sold, 2,509 in 1853; 4,469 in 1854; 3,513 in 1855; 7,223 in 1856; 12,713 in 1857; 17,589 in 1858, and 46,243 in 1859. The clothing have been identified as belonging to the reduction in price has undoubtedly contributed greatly to the large increase in 1859.

The amount received by Mr. Howe up to 1858, der and piracy. was not sufficient to remunerate him for his exnot only the solid consolation for all his struggles and trials, but the comfortable reflection that he has vastly benefited mankind by his labors—that on the 24th ult., for poisoning her husband. The his benefactions have extended to "the uttermost St. Paul Pioneer contains an account of the parts of the earth," and that in China, Hindostan, Turkey, Africa, South America, Australia, witness this spectacle of civilization; and adds: and all Europe, silently, and perhaps unwitting-ly, many are offering to him the incense of grate-which females sought to obtain eligible places to ful hearts, for easing them of their burdens and view the dying agonies of one of their own sex. making lighter their toils.

the pupils of the High School, in this city, hav- lishment, which, they say, affords a rare opporing formed themselves into a club, intend giving tunity for a "smart, live, thorough-going antiseveral dramatic entertainments next week, in the old-fogy printer or editor" to obtain "a bargain High School ro m. The plays selected, are near- as is a bargain." ly all new to this city, including "The Idiot Witness:" "I've Written to Brown;" "Boots at the rested in the house of Mrs. Richards, in Portland, Swan ;" " Our Jemimy," and "The Seven at about midnight on Thursday night. He had Clerks." The entertainments will doubtless be packed up sundry articles to be carried away. well worth attending. Let them have full Rooney was sometime since convicted of robbing

to Portland to connect with a Boston train (and GLASS, &c. This valuable compound, with This train will return to this city in the evening inal purity. See advertisement. of the same days, leaving Portland upon the arrival of the Boston train, and reaching here about midnight. This train will be a great public ac-

NEW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. The Legisla- the Eastern Queen. ture at its recent session passed bills to incorporate the East Washington Agricultural Aid Societv: Calais Agricultural Aid Society; West Wash- on the 28th ult., and two women and eight chilington Agricultural Society; the Kennebec Union dren perished in the flames. Several other perand Horticultural Society; to repeal the South sons were badly injured. Kennebec Agricultural Society.

Mesers. H. E. Hooker & Co., of Rochester, N. statue of the late Horace Mann, have decided to Y., a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Rochester give the work to Ball Hughes. It will cost \$10, Commercial Nurseries," which contains a list of 000, and is to be placed upon the State grounds numerous valuable fruit trees and vines, with the prices. Their nurseries include 150 acres, and they pack their trees so as to ensure safe transportation to any part of the country.

HUBBARD SQUASH SEEDS. Mr. Editor:- I have on hand a quantity of the celebrated Hubbard Squash Seeds, that I will distribute free in small packages to any person sending a ready directed for furnishing the U. S. Court Room in San Franprepaid envelope. HORACE J. GRAY. Cumberland, Me.

LARGE CALVES. Capt. F. C. Fletcher of Augusta, has a cow which dropped a pair of twin bull calves last week which exceeded in weight when they came, anything that we have yet ing out the word "white" from the militia laws. heard. One of them weighed 108 lbs. and the other 99 lbs. Total, 207 lbs.

ers, whose business facilities enable them to sell goods to the advantage of their customers.

The ice from above the dam as far as aggregate to \$15,000.

Skowhegan has melted out. But little of it floated by our city. The ice here left some days since,

our paper to press, give Buckingham, the Repubvery suddenly on Tuesday morning of last week, farmer of Knox township, Penn., were burned to aged 72 years. lican candidate for Governor, a majority of about

For the Maine Farm TAXATION

MR. EDITOR:-This is a subject in which almost ing or ordinary work. In 1846, Elias Howe, Jr., should pay its just share of the expenses of the of Cambridge, Mass., obtained a patent "for government that protects it. Large amounts, we forming a seam by a combination of the eye- all know, are thus held, though owned by citizens pointed needle and a shuttle in connection with of this State, for the purpose of evading the tax a baster plate for feeding; also a clipping-piece that bears so hard upon the small stock holders.

This subject of taxation will bear looking into. to find some mode by which it can be made more

TOWN OFFICERS.

HARTFORD. Chauncey Osgood, Clerk; Daniel Parsons, Richard Hutchinson, Sampson Read,

BRIGHTON. Putnam Smith, Moderator: Arthur Supervisor of Schools: Putnam Smith, Treasurer:

Mexico. The news from Mexico is summed up citizens, and to disregard any blockade of the In 1850, Mr. A. B. Wilson obtained a patent ports of Mexico which may be attempted.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. A fugitive slave, armanner even with the finest thread. In the same habeas corpus has been granted by Judge Allison

murderer of the Captain and crew of the oyster found upon him, together with several articles of captain. He was committed on charges of mur-

A Chinaman called Jackalow, has been ar-

CIVILIZATION. A Mrs. Bilansky was executed "The most disgusting feature connected with

To PRINTERS. Messrs. Brock & Barker, of the DRAMATIC. We understand that a number of Gardiner Rural, offer for sale their entire estab-A burglar, by the name of Rooney was ar-

the jewelry store of Mr. Banks. K. & P. R. R. A special train from Augusta Edwards' Paint Restorer and Polish for

boat) is soon to be run on Mondays, Wednesdays scarcely any labor, will remove grease, stains, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M. (or thereabouts). and all dirt from paint, and restore it to its orig-The steamer State of Maine has been chartered for the Kennebec and Boston route, until

> other arrangements are made. The State of Maine is a good boat and will supply the loss of TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH. Another tenement house in New York was destroyed by fire

STATUE OF HORACE MANN. The Massachusetts NURSERY CATALOGUE. We have received from Committee who have in charge the erection of the

> New Movement. Quite a large meeting of persons in favor of the formation of a new "Union Constitutional Party" was held in Boston last

The U. S. Senate has refused by a vote of 36 to 6 to appropriate the sum of \$18,000 to pay cisco in 1855.

George Aker was executed at Morristown, N. J., on the 29th, for the murder of Isaac He Gordon, Oct. 18, 1859.

Gov. Banks has again vetoed a bill strik-

GARDINER. The address of Mayor Hoskins shows the city debt of Gardiner to exceed \$20,-Our readers will take notice of the advertisement of Breed & Tukey, Portland, shoe deal-

THE LARGEST CALF. The largest calf we have but we do not learn that it has gone far down the river.

Connecticut Election. The returns from Connecticut, received up to the time of putting

The Brunswick Telegraph learns that arrange

te increase the pay of midshipmen. Agreed to.
Mr. Slidell offered an amendment that no vacancies is

Mr. Sites to nered an amendment, that no vacables as chaplainey shall be filled hereafter.

The amendment was lost, yeas 15, nays 23.

House. The House concurred in the Senate's amendment, to the bill fulfiling the treaty stipulations with the Indians of Oregon and Washington, and then proceeded to the consideration of the bill providing for the safety of passengers on steamboats. Mr. Washburn of Ill., urged the importance of the

Mr. Washburn of Ill., urged the importance or the bill, which proposes to subject ferry, tug and freight boats to examination of a local board of inspectors. bringing it within the provisions of the law of 1852. The further consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks.

The House went into a Committee on the Whole and took up the Army bill.

Mr. Boteler moved to increase the appropriation for

Mr. Boteler moved the increase the appropriation for the National Armories to \$400,000.
After a debate, without taking the question, the Com-mittee rose and the House adjourned.
WEDNESDAY, March 28.
SENATE. The joint resolution making Macon, Ga., a

SENATE. The joint resolution making Macon, Ga., a port of entry. Passed.

The bill to increase and regulate the pay of officers in the navy was taken up, the question being on Mr. Fessenden's substitute. Rejected—20 against 29.

Other amendments were proposed and rejected and the original as amended finally passed.

House. The House resumed the reconsideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Judiciary, suppressing polygamy in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Branch proposed to strike out all declaring polygamy oriminal and retaining so much as annuls and de-

gamy criminal and retaining so much as annuls and de-clares void all the laws of Utah sanctioning and permitting polygamy.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., said the Committee on Territories are contemplating the propriety of parcelling out that territory to the territories so that the people of the lat-ter may have power to suppress polygamy and other

enormities.

Mr. Branch thought these territories would not have Mr. Branch thought these territories would not have sufficient population thus to control the subject, and whenever the people of territories showed themselves unfit for self-government, he would take from them all control of their affairs; it was useless to dabble in dirty water below the spring head. They should repeat all laws shocking to the moral sense of the country.

Mr. Nelson, who reported the bill, was desirous that to the step on it to day.

wote be taken on it to-day.

Mr. Burr moved to lay the bill on the table, which Mr. Burr moved to lay the oni on the table, when was negatived—19 against 148.

Mr. Logan proposed a substitute to repeal the law establishing the territorial government of Utah.

The House then passed to the consideration of other business without further action on the bill.

A resolution was adopted in favor of the printing of 5000 extra copies of the report on the commercial relations: and also of the last volume of the Survey for a

Pacific Railroad, by Gov. Stevens, containing the northm route.

Mr Sherman, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making further appropriation for

Army Appropriation Bill.

After a debate, Mr. Botelier's amendment to increase the appropriation for the armories from \$210,000 to \$400,000 was rejected—47 against 71. The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House with an amend-

Mr. Clingman moved that the adjournment sine die be on the first of June, and opposed the proposed adjournment, as did also Messra. Gwin and Benjamin.

The bill supplementary to the act to authorize protection to the citizens of the United States who may tection to the citizens of the United States who may deposit of guano was amended and passed. The army appropriation bill was received from the louse, passed to second reading, and was referred to

to lay it on the table.

Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Davis of Ind., made speeches indicating that they should vote for the admission of Kansas.

The following is an abstract of the President's Mes-

After a delay which has afforded me ample time for reflection and after much and careful deliberation, I flad myself constrained by an imperious sense of duty as a co-ordinate branch of the Federal government, to protest against the first two clauses of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst.

Leonja myself explusively to these two branches of the first resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on the 5th inst.

themselves, and belong equally to the Senate and House as incident to their legislative duties. The House of Representatives possesses no power under the Constitution over the first or accusatory portion of the resolution, except as an impeaching body; whilst over the last, in common with the Sen te, their authority as a legislative body is fully and cheerfully admitted. Except in this single case the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power no jurisdiction, no such as the Constitution has invested the House of Representatives with no power no jurisdiction. Representatives with no power, no jurisdiction, no su-premacy, whatever, over the President; in all other repremacy, whatever, over the President; in all other respects he is quite as independent of them as they are of him. As a co-ordinate branch of the government he is their equal; indeed, he is the only representative of the people, of all and each of the sovereign States; to them and to them alone is he responsible whilst acting within the sphere of his constitutional duty, and not in any manner to the couse of Representatives. The rights of the people and their preparatives shall payer by violated manner to the course of Representatives. The rights of the people and their prerogatives shall never be violated in his person, but shall pass to his successors unimpaired by the adoption of a dangerous precedent. He will defend them to the last extremity against any unconstitutional attempt, come from what quarter it may to abridge the constitutional rights of the executive.

The trial of an impeachment of the President before the Senate, on charges here preferred and prosecuted against him by the House of Representatives, would be an imposing spectacle for the world.

imposing spectacle for the world.

The President continues at some length and closes as

ational independence.

Because they are calculated to foster a band of inter-

ested parasites and informers ever ready for their own advantage to swear before exparts committees to pretended private conversations between the President and themselves, incapable from their nature of being distance. themselves, incapable from their nature of being disproved, thus furnishing material for harassing him, degrading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, the first to cease; notwithstanding which the attack was continued, with the result already grading him in the eyes of the country, and eventually, the save he purchased the steamers at hould be be a weak or timid man, rendering him sub servient to improper influences in order to avoid such persecutions and annoyance; because they tend to destroy that harmonious action for the common good, which ought to be maintained and which I sincerely desire to cherish between the co-ordinate branches of the government, and finally because if unresisted they would establish a procedure the control of the grant of yould establish a precedent dangerous and embarrassing ors, to whatever political party they

Signed, JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, March 28.

Mr. Sherman said that the President had made the first issue with the House on a most important point. He argued that the House has power to make inquiry in any way it thinks proper. The doctrine enunciated by the President is the same as that which cost Charles the let

honor and dignity of the House should extend to him as fair dealing as to the humblest indivual.

Mr. Covode said that he made no charge, but merely desired by his resolution to ascertain who received money in carrying the election in Pennsylvania as charged by the President himself in his Centenniary Pittsburg Cele-

ration letter.

Mr. Grow contended that the Committee of the House arr. Grow contended that the Committee of the House could enquire whether the President was guilty of a violation of his duty and simply report the facts for action.

Mr. Curtis regarded the President's communication as without authority under the constitution and an interference with the rights of the House.

Mr. Branch concluded his remarks, and on motion of Mr. Sherman the message was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with power to report at any time.

on the Judiciary, with power to report at any time.
FRIDAY, March 30.

FRIDAY, March 30.

Senate. The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in reply to a resolution of enquiry relative to the operations of our navy in Mexico, and the authority therefor. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to further carry out the provisions of the 15th section of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions of the 15th section of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, concluded Feb. 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the Commissions and Mexico, co vides for the Commissioners to adjudicate private claims of Franklin, one year old, was burned to death under the treaty, there being a special fund in the treas-

ury for paying them. Laid over.
House. A motion of Mr. Colfax providing that if any person endorses on a letter that it is to be returned to him in 30 days, if not called for, it shall be done, in-stead of being sont to the Dead Letter Office, was passed. Adjourned till Monday.

To cure a Cough, to relieve all irritations of the throat, to prevent hoarseness, to restore to perfect soundness and health, the most delicate organization of the human frame—the Lungs—use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Bohemian left Liverpool 14th, and arrived at Portland 27th, bringing 97 passengers and a full

Britain. In the House of Commons Lord John The bill to interess and to grades.

Mr. Fessonden offered a substitute, mainly giving low salaries, but increasing some of those of the lower grades.

Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to the eriginal Mr. Crittenden offered an amendment to the eriginal Lialy and Savoy. He asserted that hostility had Italy and Savoy. all along been shown to the contemplated annex-ation of Savoy to France, and that as regards Italy the policy of the Government was dictated by a sole desire of securing permanent peace to

that country.

France. The reply of the Holy See to the last proposal of France reached Paris.

The Pope declines the proposition to confine within an exclusive political compass a question which, as it concerns the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter, is ultimately bound up with the

independence of the Church.

It is stated that England supports the demand of Sardinia to ascertain the wishes of the people of Savoy and Nice by universal suffrage.

Italy. The Military Gazette of Turin states that the whole army of Sardinia is ordered to be on war footing by the 1st of April, and that Pied-mont is about to secure a number of rifle barrels

from English arsenals.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives report that bulls of excommunication against Victor Emmanuel were ready to be launched from Rome the moment the election in the Central

Italian States was decided. The voting on the question of annexation to Sardinia took place on the 11th and 12th in various Italian States. Immense numbers of people assembled in all towns and much enthusiasm and confidence was evinced. Admirable order was maintained. The following are the first des-

patches as to the result:
Sienna, Pisa, and Leghorn for annexation to
Piedmont 38,026 votes; for separate kingdom, Florence-Returns of 30 communes give 101,-

113 for separate kingdom.

Bologna—The vote in this city is 32,695 for

annexation and two for separate kingdom. The army of Rome has been increased to 20,000

men.

Spain and Morocco. Nothing of importance occurred at the seat of war. Late accounts from Tangiers state that the Moors were evincing a fierce spirit of resistance and preparations being made for strong defence of that town. Turin Wednesday. The Sardinia government, it is asserted, has consented to the demand of

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the a special treaty to be made between France and Sardinia. By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy unto Mount Cenis, and Nice unto Villa

THURSDAY, March 29.

Senate. The Committee on Commerce reported a bill providing for the introduction of H. J. Rogers code of marine signals.

Mr. Green's join: resolution for an adjournment of Congress from the 20th of April to the 21st of May was taken up, Mr. Authory.

Mr. Green's join, resolution for an adjournment of Congress from the 20th of April to the 21st of May was taken up, Mr. Anthony moved an amendment that the two houses adjourn sine die on the 15th of June.

Mr. Citingman moved that the adjournment sine die be on the first of June, and opposed the proposed adjournment, as did also Messra, Gwin and Bonismin.

THREE DAYS LATER. The Arabia, with dates to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE. The House passed the Army Appropriation
Bill this morning.

The Committee reported a bill for the settlement of the claims of the Revolutionary army widows, children ken.

The address to the Crown approving the en &c.

Mr. Green reported back the bill for the admission of French commercial treaty passed the House of Lords by 30 majority.
Switzerland protests against the annexation of Savoy to France.

Insurrection in Naples is considered imminent.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE. Steamship Ba-

the resolution because the portions of that which follow relate to the alleged abuses in the post office, navy yards, public buildings; and other public works of the United States. In such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Sonate and House as incident to their fertiles detries the such cases inquiries are highly proper in themselves, and belong equally to the Sonate and House as incident to their fertiles detries detries that the negotiations in regard to Tuecany are in a fair way to a satisfactory conclusion. The Emperor has received a deputation from Savoy.

Naples, March 14. Six of the Neapolitans reconfine myself exclusively to these two branches of states that the negotiations in regard to Tuecany

Naples, March 14. Six of the Neapolitans re-

There is great wrath here against the Pope. I am told his Holiness issued another circular,

would be left to the Pope.

Letters from Rome say that agitation is so great as to make it doubtful whether the French army would be able to restrain it much longer. The second warning which immediately pre-cedes excommunication is said to have been sent

THE MEXICAN STEAMERS. New Orleans, 31st. The President continues at some length and closes as follows:—

I do, therefore, for the reasons stated, and in the name of the several States, protest against these proceedings of the House of Representatives, because they are in violation of the rights of a co-ordinate executive branch of the government, and subversive of his constitutional independence.

THE MEXICAN STRAMERS. New Orients, 3 18t. Marin. signing himself an admiral in the Mexican Navy, published a protest against the capture of his steamers. He says that neither the Saratoga, Indianola, or Wave showed their flags as he approached. He knew that the Indianola and Wave were Juarez steamers and supposing the strain of the control of the grant of the strain o

known. He says he purchased the steamers at Havana, from merchants, by order of the Supreme Government of Mexico. He had nationalized

has arrived here with Havana dates of the 27th Great excitement existed at Havana about the capture of the Marin expedition and the papers denounce the proceedings as an act of war.

One of the provision dealers in Boston It is argued that the House has power to make inquiry in any way it thinks proper. The doctrine ennoisted by the President is the same as that which cost Charles the 1st his head, namely: that the King can do no wrong.

Mr. Craig of N. C., replied that the President does not deny the right of the House to impreach, but that his accuser, Mr. Covode should sit in the case. his accuser, Mr. Covode should sit in the case.

Mr. Sherman resumed. The President had not the right to tell the House how they should proceed; he was right to tell the House how they should proceed; he was continues, and great encouragement has been continues, and great encouragement has been Mr. Bocock defended the President's views. The given to the farmers to increase their crop of potatoes, the season of their marketing having, in

this way, been so much prolonged .- Journal. GONE TO GRASS EARLY. Mr. Lemuel Jenkins of Temple, says he has been unable to make his sheep eat hay the last fortnight—they preferring to obtain their living from the bare have always understood the Temple mutton was the finest brought to our market, but we never heard until now, that the Temple sheep refused to be fed after the middle of March.—Franklin

FATAL ACCIDENT. John Carl, of Hampden, on Saturday, while at work on the foremast head of

ings on fire while the mother was after a pail of water—its ears, hands and some parts of the body were burned to a crisp, yet it lived several hours—

"Not Done in a Corner." A clergyman of this city was married in his meeting-house on Sunday morning last, and immediately preached from the text—"This thing was not done in a corner.—Bangor Times.

Brig Abby Jones, from Surinam. of and for Boston, which put into St. Thomas 10th ult., leaky, has been condemned, and was to be sold at auction on the 7th inst. The A. J. is 209 tons register, built in Augusta, in 1851, and rated A2.

While Mr. Wm. Holt and family, of Bel-

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. CORRECTED WEEKLY. \$6 0: to 8 00 Bound Hog, \$7 0 1 00 to 1 10 Clear Salt Pork, 10 0 1 25 to 6 00 Mutton, 1 40 to 1 50 Turkeys, 1 1 00 to 1 10 Chickens, 12 95 to 1 00 Geese, 1 40 to 1 50 Clover Seed, 1 100 to 150 Clover Seed, 30 to 37 Red Top, 6 to 9 Hay, 40 to 50 Lime,—75 to 100 Fleece Wool, 10 to 11 Sheep Skins, 12 to 14 Hides, PARMERS and others must remember that the prices of many articles in the above list fluctuate somewhat nearly every day—

BRIGHTON MARKET .... March 29. Atmarket, 1200 Beaves, 100 Stores, 1200 Sheep, 1800 Swine.
Parous—Reef Cattle.—Extra, \$8.00 : drat quality, \$7.00 @
7.75 : second, \$6.75 : third, \$5.50 @ \$5.75.
Working Ozen.—\$85, \$90 @ \$100.
Milek Cows.—\$40 @ \$41: common, \$17 @ \$18.
Veal Calves.—\$3.00, \$4.00 @ \$5.00.
Year Cityes.—\$3.00, \$4.00 @ \$5.00.
Year Cityes.—\$3.00 of \$1.00 \$25; three yrs. old \$25.00 \$27.

9 27. Hides.—6c @ 6jc \( \psi \) th. Calf Skins.—10 @ 11c \( \psi \) th. Sheep and Lambs.—\$2 50 @ \$2 75 ; extra \$3, \$4, \$5 @ 6,00. Pelts.—\$1,25 @ \$1,75 each. Swine.—Spring plas 6 @ 7c; retail 7 @ 8. Fat Hogs, un-Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, tog ther with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tailow, at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varyfrom 28 to 34 per cent. otal number of Stock Cars over the different roads, 124.

BOSTON MARKET .... March. 31. FLOUR.—Sales of common brands Western at \$5.50 @ \$5.62\ ; fancy brands at \$5.75 @ \$5.87\; extras \$5.87\ @ \$6.5, and superior at \$7.50 @ \$5.00, \$\ barrel. Southern is quiet at \$600 @ \$6.25 for fancy; \$6.75 @ 7.25 for extras; and \$7.50 @ 8.50 for superior superior. r superior. Conn—Yellow, 80 @ 82c; white at 79 @ 80 cts. W bushel. Oars—Northern and Canada, 45 @ 46jc W bush.

7.5 65. Southern unch'd—sales 1,000 barrels—Mixed t ,85 a 6,15, fancy and extra, 6,20 @ 7,50. Canada quie 10 bbis. extra at 5,35 @ 7,00

e dark, if need be. Sold by druggists, grocers, and all medicine dealers. 2w14 During the conflagration of Canton, caused by the bombard-

TRY IT. If you are suffering from a burn, scald, cut, bruise or round of any description, procure some of Redding's Russia salve and give it a trial. Only 25 cents a box, sold everywhere

MARRIED.

Augusta, March 25th. of Erysipelas by vaccination, Henry A true copy. Attest:—J. Bunton, Register Augusta, March 25th. of Erysipelas by vaccination, Henry Chadwick, sged 76 yrs 8 mths.

Bucafield, March 21, of cosumption, Arabeil, twin daughter of Mrs. Benson, and grand-daugnter of John D Coster, aged 16 years 6 months; March 18, youngest child of Wm. and Mary Ann Robitson, 10 mths.

Vas-alboro, March 27, Dmiel Taber, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends, and known to the readers of the Farmer form may years as successful nurserymm, aged 63 years.

California, Feb. 22, of consumption, Frank H. McCluer, formerly of Bangor.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The Petition of FRA NCIS FULLER, Administrator to the Society of Friends, and known to the readers of the Farmer form may years as a successful nurserymm, aged 63 years.

California, Feb. 22, of consumption, Frank H. McCluer, formerly of Bangor.

Assessors' Notice

"HE Assessors of the City of Augusta hereby give notice to all persons liable to pay taxes in said city, that they will in session at the Aldermen's Room on each of the following

1860 And they are requested to come prepared to verny the same on oath.

Those persons who neglect to comply with this notice may be doomed, and deprived of the privilege of appealing from the Assessors' decision on application for an abatement except in cases where they were unable to comply with this notice.

THOS. LITTLE.

Assessors

JOHN ARNOLD,

of

THOS. WADSWORTH. Augusta.

Sw16 Augusta, April 2, 1860. A Card.

THE Subscriber having puschased of Messrs. THORN & NORCROSS, the store fermerly occupied by them for a MARKET on Water Street, adjoining the Franklin House, takes this method to inforce the citizens of Augusta and vicinity, that at his store may be found a good assortment of MEATS of all kinds, together with a full supply of VEGETABLES in their reason. ason.
A call from all, respectfully solicited.
JOHN G. ADAMS.

Augusta, April, 1860. HAVE this day disposed of the Good Will of my Practice in Augusta, Hallowell and vicinity to D. Whittisg, M. D., and confidently recommend him to my former friends and patrons as a well qualified and successful practitioner in Medicine and Sar-

Augusta, March 27, 1860. D. WHITING, M, D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Premiums at the American Institute, in N. Y., and many other places, for the same.

I now inform the public that there are other parties offering for sale plants, that are not the owners of a foot of land, or ever gradient of a rod of land. Their plants are public from swamps, wherever they can be found, and sold at more than full price for my plants. I now noilty the community of Maine that I have no agent in your State, and your only safety to get good plants, is to order them direct from me.

Prices — Bell variety \$4 per 1000; Cherry variety \$2 per 1000; Bed Raspberry plants \$1.25 per dox; Orange Blackberry plants at \$1 per dox.; Whortleberry plants \$1 per doxen. A discount made on lar\_e quantities. Address SULLIVAN BATES, Bellingham, Norfolk County, Mass. For Sale.

THE FARM owned by H. C. Bean, situated in West Sidney, on the road leading from Augusta to Belgrade Depot. Said farm contains about 100 acres of land,

Good Goods Very Cheap. THE subscriber informs the good people of Winthrop and vi-cinity that he has purchased of Geo. W. Armstrong the distribution of this stock in trade, consisting of ENGLISH and W. INDIA GOODS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, &c. &c., he now offers them to purchasers on very advantageous terms. He w. INDA GOODS, CROOKERST, ORLESS WARES, ac. ac., no more offers them to purchasers on very advantageous terms. He has excellent Cloths and Sheetings, and can furnish gents and ladies with material and fitting for clothing in "cip top" style. His Groceries are of the bess quality his Orockery nice and fashionable, and his Kerosene Lamps neat and brilliant. Please walk in and "lay the bargain." Winthrop, April 2, 1860. GEO. S. MORRILL.

Grass Seeds. POR sale at the Winthrop Flour Mills, Herds Grass, Clover and Red Top. Also, Wheat, Corn, Rye, and Flour in sacks or by the barrel.

Winthrop, April 2, 1860.

JERE. CUKRIER.

3w16 Dr. Duponco's

OLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS for females—both curati T and preventive—removing all obstructions and maki Il things right. Price \$1 per box.

For sale by

West End Kennebee Bridge. DORR & CRAIG, West End Kennebec Bridge. Garden Tools.

VERY general assortment of GARDEN TOOLS.

16 JOHN MEANS, Agent. D. SHARE'S PATENT COULTER HARROW, the best implement of the kind in use. For sale by JOHN MEANS, Agent.

1860. New Spring Goods!! 1860. TUST opened and constantly receiving at W. JOSEPH & CO'S.

Grape Vines! Grape Vines! Grape Vines! Grape Vines!

THE undersigned, at the Saco Nurseries, offers

37 09 to 8 50

4 to 6

14 to 15

124 to 13

6 to 8

11 to 14

3 50 to 375

83 to 100

10 to 14 00

90 to 10 00

10 to 100

32 to 40

32 to 40

32 to 40

32 to 40

32 to 55

75 to 125

6 to 6

1 to 6

1 to 125

6 to 6

1 to 125

8 prices of many arry every day—the market, and callowance must

see allowance must

Grape Vines! Grape Vines!

THE undersigned, at the Saco Nurseries, offers

400 Delaware Grape Vines!

500 Delaware Grape Vines!

6 to 8 the North, being very early, hardy, productive and in quality quadred to the Black Hamburg or any other foreign variety grown under glass. Having the only bearing vines in the State (so far as known) upon our grounds, the fruit from which won the highground judgs to be superior to the same fruit grown in Ohle, purpure superior to the same fruit grown in Ohle, purprova, single, or by the cosen or hundred.

Also, the usual sock of APPLE, PKAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. &c.

Send for a Catalogue. Address

S. L. GOODALE, Saco.

April 4, 1860.

BLACK HAWK TELEGGRAPH.

BLACK HAWK TELEGRAPH. THIS splendid Horse, a son of Old Black Hawk, will stand the coming season, at the Stable of T. S. Laxu, North Vassabooo', at thirty dollars for the season, not proving with foal, will be served second season free of charge. Season to close on the 10th of August. Brood marcs from a distance will be placed in loose box or at pasture, as desired. No risk taken. tance will be placed in loose box or at pasture, as desirisk taken.

Terms cash or approved note at time of first service.

This sinewy son of Sherman Black Hawk will stand the coming season at the Trotting Park of G. W. RICKER, E\*q., Augusta, at twenty dollars for the season, thirty dollars to warrant Mares stinted by the season, not proving with foal, will be served second season free of charge.

Terms cash or approved note. Season ending August 1st.

THOS. S. LANG & CO. IMPORTANT TO LUMBERMEN.

GENERAL KNOX.

THE undersigned effers for sale at very moderate prices, on terms and in quantities to suit purchasers, about FORTY THOUSAND ACRES OF TIMBER LANDS, situated in Centre County, Pa., on the waters of the Moshanou Creeks, which cupty the moderate of the Moshanou Creeks, which cupty and on Resch

Antidote for Poison.

The Pain Killer — Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah, Jan. 5 h, 1857, says: within the past four years I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottles. It dare not be without it myself, and there are endiess calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasions to use it, both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I was awoke by a most been bitten by a Centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than one hour I was again asleep

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah, to his father, says: I have used Perry Davis. Pain Killer, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be.

True conv. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

True conv. Attest: J. Burton, Register.

16\*

True copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. 16\* NOTICE is hereby given, t.at 'he subscriber has been

During the confingration of Canton, caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman, Dr. J. C. Arm, of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our government for indemnity from the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our eider brother Johnny. Stek to it Doctor, and if our dovernment maintains our rights, wherever your Pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.

—Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

NOTICE is hereby given, t.s.t 'he subscriber has been medically all all yally applied to the state of our dupy production of the property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our eider brother Johnny. Bersons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to March 12, 1860.

GEORGE W. BROWN, late of Readfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestite, and has undertained to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to March 12, 1860. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of MOSES BOYN FON, late of Monmouth,

INVALIDS TAKE NOTICE.

17 A Book of about 100 pages, giving such information as will lead to a restoration of health may be obtained free by each closing two postage stamps, and a tdressing Box No. 2341, 4\*15

Boston, wass. KENNEBEC SS .... At a Court of Probate, held at Augus-

MARRIED.

Augusta, March 11th, by Wm Gasiin, Jr., Nathaniel Chase to M.s. Haunah M. Taylor.

H. Indien, March 29 h, Wm E. Bogart to Frances A. Hopkins North Wall-bord, March 27th, by & uben Orff, E.q., Ira N
Overlo & to Matilda Winchenback of Washrogton.

Ressified, Ma eb 25, by Emery O. Beam, George E. Dulley to Melvin E. Bealoard.

Sangerville, March 24, Josish F. Prince to Emily M. Farnham.
Weddord, March 24, Josish F. Prince to Emily M. Farnham.
Weddord, March 24, Josish F. Prince to Emily M. Farnham.
Craig to Caroline R. Pratt.

DIED.

Augusta, March 25 h, of Erysipelas by vaccination, Henry

Augusta, March 25 h, of Erysipelas by vaccination, Henry

HE Assessors of the City of Augusta hereby give notice to all persons liable to pay taxes in said city, that they will nession at the Aldermen's Room on earl of the following days, viz: 9th, 16th, 2th, and 30th of April, from 9 to 12, d., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. 4., to receive true an 1 perfect of their Polls and Estates, both Real and Personal, including on hand or at interest, bonds, stocks, and debts due; than owing. Also, property held in trust as Gaurdiao, Exor, Administrator or otherwise, on the first day of April, And they are requested to come prepared to verify the

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Courtat Acquesta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1860.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. K. BAKER, Judge. Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

A true copy of the Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. Burdon, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has bee duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of MILES WILLIAMS, late of Roadfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has underta-ken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebte said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 26, 1860. 16\* ABIGAIL J. WILLIAMS

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of SAMUEL L. DUDLEY, late of Pittston, ons as in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has u der taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons to be a compared to the best of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebte:

SURGEON,
First Door South of the Episcopal Church,
State Street - - AUGUSTA, Me.

OFFICE HOURS, {At Augusta, from 2 to 3 P. M.
OFFICE HOURS, {At Hailowell, from 10 to 11 A. M. 3w16

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

The subscriber has issued a circular on the Cranberry and its Culture, and will forward by mail a copy to any one sending a stamp to prepay postage. He has the plants for sale, suitable for moist, wet or dry soils and will send them in a fresh state to all parts of the United States, well packed, and will war rant their safe arrival in good order.

P. S.—I presume it is well known that I was the first that ever cultivated the Cranberry, and have received Diplomas and Premiums at the American Institute, in N. Y, and many other places, for the same.

I now inform the public that there are other parties offering I or all paths that we not the owners of a foot of land, or ever To the Judge of Probate within and for the

offer.

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of March, 1860.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordened, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of sail persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of sail persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be a holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of sail persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be a holden in Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of sail persons interested may be a court of Probate them to be a court of Proba

ENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Augus THE FARM owned by H. C. Bean, situated in West Sidney, on the road leading from Augusta to Belgrade Depot. Said farm contains about 100 acres of land, well divided into

TILLAGE, PASTURAGE AND WOODLAND, cats about 25 tons of hay, has a good woodlot and orchard, good buildings, consisting of a one story house and th, wood and earriage house attached, two barns, with out buildings; is within one-quarter of a mile of goot schol and meeting-house. Said farm is so situated as to be advantageously divided, forming two small farms, and will be sold wholly or in part

For terms inquire on the premises or of Addison D. Packard, Augusta, in said County, on the fourth Monday of April next, at ten of For terms inquire on the premises or of Addison D. Packard, Augusta.

Addison D. Packard, Guardian.

To the Judge of Probate within and for the To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

"HE UNDERFORD, Guardian of GREENLEAF BARROWS and MARTHA C. BARROWS, minor heirs of GREENLEAF BARROWS, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said minors are seized and possis essed of the following described real estate, viz:—All the interest of said wards in two undivided fifth parts of one undivided half of a lot of land in the fifth range of lots east of the river in Augusta, containing, in the whole, two hundred and forty ares, and known as the Brinley lot. And also, in two undivided fifth parts of one-eighth of the casterly part of the Upper Togus Sawmill, so called, in Chelsea, in said County, and the privilege connected therewith:—That advantageous offurs have been made for the same which offers it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said wards. Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to be person making said offer.

SENNEREC COUNTY.—In Court of Probate at Augusta, on

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at AUGUSTA, on the fourth Monday of March, 1860. the fourth Monday of March, 18:0.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ondered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

Copy of Petition and Order thereon.

Attest: J. Burrox, Register.

16

Freedom Notice. A LL persons are hereby notified that I relinquish to my son,
A DANIEL W. BROWN, his time to act and trade for himself, and I shall neither claim any of his wages nor pay any of,
his debts after this date.
Attest: WILMOT W. DODGE.
Alms, March 29, 1860.

1w16

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

FARMERS LOOK AT THIS!

A ND avail yourselves of the opportunity offered to restore to your fields and pastures elements which have been annually diminished by cropping and feeding since they were first brought under cultivation, and which are so incessary to the perfection of even the grass crop, that you are in danger of loain your cattle in their efforts to appropriate the raw material.

The subscriber is selling, at his factory, Ground Bone for \$30 per ton, which, in the opinion of practical men who have experimented with it, is 60 per ct. cheaper than any other fertiliser in the markets. Its effects are not only immediate but enduring, as the testimonials which follow will stow.

Theodore Lincoln, Eq. of Dennywille, Me., to whom inquiry had been addressed in relation to the co parative value of Ground Bone as a fertiliser, under date of May 2, 1857, replied: "My opinion is that Bone is far more valuable than the best Peruvian Guano, especially for grain and grass. My brother broke up a piece of ground last year, upon a part of which bone had been sown fourteen years previously, and every year since, the part on which the Bone was applied as yielded 50 to 100 per cent. more than the other part of the same lot, on which no Bone was put."

Gardinare, March 12, 1860.

Ma. PERKINS—Dear Sir. I send to the same lot, on which no Bone was put."

per cent. more than the other part of the same lot, on which no Bone was put."

Ma. Perring—Dear Sir: I send to be used as you may deem advisable, a statement of my experiments with Ground Bone. The 8 olbs. of bones from my slaughter-house, which were ground in your factory, were applied as a top dressing to 1½ acre of corn, at the time of hocing. The whole lot had been newly dressed with stable and slaughter-house manure. In applying the bone, two rows were mutted. At harvest time, the cars on the part which had received the bone dressing were so much larger and better filled as to induce me to have the two rows to which no bone was applied, and two other rows, (one on each side of the first,) harvested and measured separately. The resul, computing the number of rows by the difference in those measured, was 20 bush-1s of shelled corn in favor of the bone dressing. The whole piece produced 100 bushels of uncommonly heavy corn.

(Signed.)

We RING.

Gardiner, March 15, 1860.

We RING.

Gardiner, March 16, 1860.

We RING.

Gardiner, March 16, 1860.

We RING.

Gardiner, March 16, 1860.

The scientific testimony respecting the value of this guano as a perm anent fertilizer, is most if thering, clear and ecisive; and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, most I alword evalue of Bone as a fortilizer, I will state that within a few years passt I have used Peruvian Guano, Mapes', De Berg's and Cossilored and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will commend it to obtain a reliable and commical manure.

W. Perring.—Dear Sir: Before expressing an opinion of the value of Bone as a fertilizer, I will state that within a few years past I have used Peruvian Guan, Maper?, De Berg's and Cossuperphosphate of Lime, and Poudrette, and two years ago commended to almost discount and Bone. Though the use of the other fertilizers as we been attended with satisfactory results, with the exception of the Poudrette, from carefully observing results, I am of opinion that the Ground Bone which you sell at \$30 per ton, is worth more than the Guano, which cost me \$75 per ton, and is more than the Guano, which cost me \$75 per ton, and is more than the Guano, which cost me \$75 per ton, and the Bone shiefly as top dressing for grass and the Bone chiefly as top dressing for grass and the turnip crop. I consider the bone unequalled for the grape and other small fruits.

Cash paid for BONES.

The scientific testimony respecting the value of this guano as permanent fertilizer, is most fistering, clear and ceisive; and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will be and the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will are the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will are the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will are the favor which it has met at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will and the favor which it is obtained in the favor which it is often obtain at the hand of practical farmers, whose opinions of its merits are founded upon careful tests, will and the favor which it is obtained in the f Cash paid for BONES. WM. PERKINS. Gardiner, April 2, 1860. 3w1 MULLIKEN & ROBINSON are my Agents at Augusta.

FIVE SPLENDID STRAWBERRIES.

NO MORE HARD WORK:

HOUSE CLEANING MERE PLAY. EDWARDS' PATENT RESTORER!

FOR SPRING CLEANING ! THIS article does not injure the paint as the old Soap and Sand process did, but, with pure water, and a little labor, paint can le restored to its original purity. Price per puckage, sufficient to clean a moderate sixed house.

For sale in Augusta, at wholesale and retail, by E. FULLER, F. W. KINSMAN, JOSEPH PIPER, T. C. NOELE, and all the principal grocers, druggists, and stationers.

FISHER, DAY & CO. 188, Essex St., Salem Mass.,

Proprietors. SITUATED at Monmouth Centre, within one-fourth of a mile of the depot, and containing about 40 acres of excellent land. On it are two fine orchards of engrafted fruit is favorably located for TILLAGE, MOWING, PASTURAGE AND WOODLAND, and is well watered. The buildings are commodious, convenient and in good repair. There are few farms which furnish so great attractions for all the privile es which can be enjoyed in a country village. There is an academy within a convenient distance try village. There is an acatemy within a convenient dissand where the services of a popular teacher have been secured for several years. The buildings with an acre of land or irore we be sold if desired separate, or the whole together at a fair price. Terms of payment made easy, and immediate eccupancy given. For further particulars inquire of JASON KING.

March 19, 1860 2w16\* Monmouth Centre.

For Sale.

THE well known property in Aina, at the head of the tide, known as the Deacon Carleton property. consisting of a spacious Dwelling-house, Store, Clothing-mill, one-half of a Saw-mill, and a water power suited to almost any kind of machinery, a Farm, well watered, on which is a good orchard, a barn with a cellar under it, and a large amount of Imber and wood of easy access.

This property, situated on Sheepsoot River, ten miles from Wiscasset, twelve miles from Gardiner, and eight miles from Richmond, will be sold on very favorable terms as to price and

For Sale.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber has a large TRAVELING SALOON, well arranged for making Daguerrectypes, Ambrotypes and Photographs, which he offers fur sale on reasonable terms. Said salous is twenty-fur ecle long, nine and our-half feet wide, durably constructed and nearly new. It is situated, at present, at South Norridgewock, in a central place for business, and in a good locality for travelling the present season.

Thorough instruction given on reasonable terms to any one who may wish to acquire a knowledge of the art of picture making. To any one who may wish to be present season, and apparatus at the same time, a rare chare as the series of cred. Good reasons given for wishing to sell. For futher particulars inquire of or address March 27, 1860.

3w16\*

South Norridgewock, Me.

WHOLESALE

Boot, Shoe and Leather Store. THE subscribers have removed to the Spacious New Stors (which we have leased for a term of years),

and none but the best of stock will be used, an I the most And note but the sets of stock will be used, and the most faithful workmen employed. Sixes will always be filled up for regular customers, of all kinds we make.

Both of us, and our Cherks, have had many years experience, and all thoroughly understand our business, and no pains will be spared to meet the wants of the trade in every respect.

We have the agency for a new article of

Elastic Webbing for Congress Boots, The Augusta Lead and Zinc Company. superior in every respect to any heretofore offered, and is comig into general use.

137 Part cu ar attention will be paid to filling orders received
y mail, at d any goods so sent that are not satisfactory, may be by main in thing grouns so seem that me and materially, may returned at our exponse.

We have the best facilities for obtaining Kid and other stock, and using large quantities ourselves, are as well prepared to fill orders for Custom Shops as any other parties in Maine.

N. S. We are Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Boots and Shoes. PORTLAND, March 16, 1869. BREED & TUKEY.

WHEREAS JAMES H. PATTERSON, by his deed of mortgage, dated starch 9th, 1844, recorded in the Kennebec
Registry of Decds, Book 153 page 24, conveyed to me certain
premises therein described, situated on Basgor Street in Augusta. (of which I have roleased all except the land lying on said
street between the south line of the Bowman land, and land of
Mrs Bransh, extending easterly from said street one hundred
feet.) Mrs Brahen, extending easterly from the feet.)
And whereas Elijah Ingraham by his deed of mortgage dated March 2dd, 1848, and recorded in said Registry Book 168, page 332, conveyed to Orison Burrill a certain parcet of land therein described, situate on the east side of the river in Augusta, and the same conveyed by said Burrill to said Ingraham on the same day, which mortgage deed has been duly assigned to me.

Now therefore, the conditions of each of said mortgages having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same by reason of such lands of the barder size notice accordingly.

Grass Seed for Sale. D. WOODWARD, No. 6, Arch Row, Augusta 800 Bushels Herds grass.
10 Tons of New York and Canada Clover. 6 Tons Maine growth of Clover. 500 Bushels Red Top. 10 Pounds Long Orange Carrot Seed.

Grass Seed, &c. Seed. Seed.

Shakers!! Shakers!! A LL sizes and different colors at W. JOSEPH & CO'S.

ALBANY TILE WORKS. Corner of Clinton Avenue and Knox Streets,

ROUND TILE. HORSE SHOE TILE. SOLE TILE.

ount, according to a graduated scale of priors, for es. W. B. HASELTINE. c. 2d, 1869. 33, Foster's Wharf.

The following is ta'en from the N. E. Farmer, the leading gracultural paper in Massachusetts. The Editor, Gov. Brown, is a practical agriculturist, and writes as will be seen, from per-tonal experience.

HOOKER—Very productive; large, beautiful, and of UNEQUALED QUALITY.

Wilson's Albany,—Exceedingly productive; ive; Fine for Market.

Triomphe de Gand,—IMMENSE SIZE; splendid appearance, and high fauor.

Pyramidal Chilina,—Very handsome; productive, hardy and good flavor.

Large Early Scarlet,—THE EARLIEST; productive and excellent.

As it is impossible to secure all the excellencies of this most popular fruit in one variety, we offer the above as comprising, in five sorts, the various points desirable.

We again confidently RECOMMEND the HOOKER as by far the best for family use, if only one sort is to be planted—combining a greater number of excellencies than any other variety.

To order directly from the Nurseries, to be sure of the genusise.—"The Hooker" originated on our grounds.

Money at our risk.

PRICES—(Securely packed to be forwarded by express:)

THE CONCORD GRAPE. THIS variety having been fruited by us for several years and propagated extensively, we now offer on very reasonable terms.

"It is a most vigorous growing vice, perfectly hardy, with bunches of large size, handsomely shouldered, often weighing a pound each, and with large roundish out berries, frequenty measuring an inch in dismeter; color very dark, covered with a thick blue bluom; fieth seft, tender and inject. Savor very sich and inclous with a fine such bit. or very dark, covered with a tinest one onsom; near wat, temperature of and juicy; flavor very rich and lucious, with a fine sprightly aroma. The foliage is barge, broad and thick, and the berries have never been known to middew, rot or drop of, under any nave never been known to military, rot or drop off, under any circumstances, during the eight years since it has borne fruit."

Well roted vines

50 cents each.

100 two years transplanted, \$1,00

Price of smaller vines or by the dozen or 100 on application.

Also Delaware, Diana, Rebecca, Hartford and 30 other sorts for sale by

Swi4

Nurseryman and Fiorist, PORTLAND.

Marblehead Drumhead Cabbage. THIS CABBAGE is, by far the most popular and profitable I kind sold in the market of Boston. It originated in the town of Marbiehead, Mass, and holds the same rank among Cabbages as the Hubbard Squash among squashes, being distin guished for its reliability for heading, and for the hardness and weight of the head. It is early, very fine grained, tender and sweet, with a remarkably short stump. Under high culture frequently every plant in an acre will set a marketable head.

A package of the best variety of this Cabbage, the Stone Mason, will be furnished, post paid, for 25 cts. One pound of seed forwarded, post paid, on the receipt of \$4,00, or for \$3,00 to persons paying their own freight. sons paying their own freight.

I hereby offer \$5.00 for ONE OUNCE of seed of any variety of Drumhead Cabbage that shall excel this.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,

Marblehead, Mass. Hubbard Squash Seed at Wholesale. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS OF HURRARD SO HASH SEED at WHOLESALE

BY THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCER. MY Seed are of the purest quality, and my prices at the lowest rates. Circulars and placards supplied by the quantity gratis.

J. J. H. GREGORY,

HUBBARD SQUASH SEED.

TAVIN 0 given this celebrated squash its name, and having been the first to introduce it to public notice, I offer the purest seed raised, at 12¢ cts., for a package of from 40 to 50 seed, post paid, or \$2,25 for one pound, post paid to any part of the United States; California and Oregon an extra dollar. Seed dealers supplied at a discount.

This new squash is recommended by Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Hon. Edward Everett, and the entire Agricultural Press of New England, as the sweetest, dryest, and richest flavored of all winter squashes. Last fall it readily brought in the Boston market, \$30 per ton, when the best Boston Marrow sold, with difficulty, at \$15. The Hubbard squash has succeeded admirably in New England, the West, in California, New York and other States.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY.

7w15

Marblehead, Mass.

7w15 Marblehead, Mass. CULTIVATOR HARROW. PATENTED 1859.

PATENTED 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER challenges the WORLD to produce its I equal in case and rapidity of pulverising the soil. It will cut up the ground by going over it twice, better than any other Harrow will in going over it strimes, and what is very desirable, costing but a small amount of money.

The subscriber is prepared to sell Harrows and Cultivators all fluished ready for use, or teeth, as custemers may want, also Individual and Town rights. Any one desirous of purchasing please address a line to

LEVI HIUKS, 1344

AUGUSTA.

TOWN AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. N.). 5, UNION STREET,
four doors from Middle Street, and directly opposite the rooms
we have occupied for the past sew months.

We shall keep constantly on hand a good assortment of such
Goods as are required for supplying

RETAIL SHOE STORES,
and for Shoe Manufacturers' use, specially adapted to the
Maine Trade. Particular attention will be paid to

OUR MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT,
and none but the best of stock will be used, and it he most

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership existing between myself and the New Engined Protective Union, Division No. 461, China, prior May 2h, 1857, was at that date mutually dissolved. July 20, 1858. 3w15 SHUBAEL BUMPS. A RE prepared at all imes to supply the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEMAND for LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS in casks of from 28 to 500 lbs., at the lowest prices. Apply to DORR & CRAIG,

West End Kennebee Bridge, Augusta, Me.

Caution. A LL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating a note of hand given by the subscriber, dated
April 13, 1867, and running to Jacob M. St-vens or his order,
and payable on demand, for the sum of \$240,71, insamuch as
full consideration has been given for said note.

JOHN STEVENS.
3-148

Fertilizers, &c. DURE Peruvian Guano, Mapes' Superphosphate of Lime American Guano, Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, Pondrett Also a very extensive assortment of Grass and other field seeds. For sale either at wholesale or retail by Augusta, Jan. 23, 1860. 6m6 Nos. 1 & 2. Market Square

Ground Plaster.

Vassalboro', March 16, 1860.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the above article, in large or small quantities, at their mills in Hallowell Hallowell, Oct. 1859.

50

8. PAGE & CO. Agents Wanted. PEW more agents wanted to sell 25 cent Packages of As a sorted Stationery, and "Patent Needle Threaders." Sam of Needle Threaders sent on receipt of retail price, 25 cts. C. A. PIERCE, ern Express Office, Augusta, Mr.

Seed!! Seed!! THE LARGEST VARIETY of seed in bulk, also in s ns packages a: 3m15 F. W. KINSMAN'S. Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Copartnership existing between myself and the New England Protective Union, Division No. 461, China, prior to May 26, 1857, was at that date mutually dissolved. 3w15

W HITE GLUE for Bont ets—SILVER SOAP—CUR-TIS'S CURE FOR BALDNESS—PINK SASCERM—Lity. White and Chalk Balls for sale by 14 RBEN FULLER, Augusta. K EBOSENE LAMPS swful cheap.
Oil to give away at P. W. KINSMAN'S. LUBIN'S PERFUMERY,—A large variety. Sold by EBEN FULLER.

1860. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, 1860. Shortest, Cheapest and Most Direct Reute to the West, South and North West,

VIA THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Crossing t.e VICTORIA BRIDGE, the Longest Bridge and most Stupendons Work of Art in the World, ON AND ASTER MONDAY, MARCH 19th, Trains will run Direct from Posylasu, Basson, Snowseaw and Accusta without stopping at Island Pond; making close connection at Montreal with the Moraing and Evening Trains for Toronto, Londor, Duranotz, Cuicano, Cincinnati, Columbus, St. Louis, New Orleans, St. Joseph, St. Panl, Mifwankie, Dun kirk, Prairie du Chiene, Fon du Lac, Burlington, Rock Island, and all points

WEST AND SOUTH. hr Baggage Checked from place of embarcation to hove places without change of checks. FARE always Lower than by any other Route SLEEPING CARS, of most approved kinds, on all the Night

Routes.

Passengers have choice of routes beyond Detroit.

Thickets can be presented and Freight shipped at all stations on the P. & K., A. & K., S. & K, and K. & P. Ballroads; and of Agents of Steamers Daniel Webster, Admiral and Eastern City, and of

J. HARDMAN, WM. FLOWERS, GENERAL AGENT, KASTERN AGENT.

Montreal. Bangor, or H. S. OSGOOD, AGERY,
Eastern Express Co's Office, Augusta.

Kennebec and Portland Rail WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Mon-WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, November 7, 1869, trains w il leave Augusta for Portland, Boston and Lowell at 10.48 A. M. Augusta for Bush, Branswick, Yarmouth, Ac., 19.46 A. M. Portland for Bush, Branswick, Richmond, Onarlier, and Augusta at 1.00 P. M. Bath for Prortland, Boston and Lowell at 11.50 A. M. Bath for Brunswick Gardiner and Augusta, 1.50 P. M. Branswick for Bath at 12:23 A. 24 P. M. The 10.45 train connects at Augusta with the Somerset and Kennebec trains, taking their pasengers from Skowbergan, Kendall's Mills, Waterville, Res port, Bangor, &c., arriving at Portland in senson to connect with the 2.30 P. M., train for Boston and Lowell.

Stage Conne. Jons, &c.—Stages leave Bath at 9.00 A. M., and 3.00 P. M. or Wiscasset, Damarfootta, Waldobovt gh, Warren, Thomaste and Rockiand. Leave Bath daily, at 3.00 P. M., for Wirzegancs, Phipsburg, Parker's Ilcad and Small Point Hart ... Stages leave Augusta daily for Belfast and Rockiand.

B. II. CUSHMAN.

Wanager and Superintenders, & A. P. R. R.

Portland and Boston. T. F. SECOR,
CHARLES H. BECK, Master,

Will leave Augusta for Pourland, (until further notice,) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o'clock; Hallos ell at \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Gardiner at \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Richmond at \$10\frac{1}{2}\$; and Bath at \$12\frac{1}{2}\$ arriving at Portland in season to connect with the Boston Boats and Boston Train, giving passengers 3 hours' time in Portland, by the boat; and in time for the Boston train for Sace, Biddeford, &c.

Returning will leave Portland for Augusta and Intermediate. ori, &c.
Retarning will leave Portland for Augusta and intermediate landings, Tussdays, Thusbays and Savendays, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
FARES.—From Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner to Portland, \$1,00; Richmond to Portland, 75 cts; Bath to Portland, 50 cts. From Augusta and Hallowell to Bath, 50 cts.; Gardiner to Bath, 27; cts.; Richmond to Bath, 25 cts.

[Tr Through Fares to Boston as low as by any other route.

Freight taken at low rates to Portland and Roston. Also to

B.J. ADVOKE STORED DOSION AS DY ANY Office results.

Freight taken at low rates to Portland and Boston. Also, to and from New York, in connection with Steamers from Portland.

AGENTS—DESERVO & TURNER, AUGUSTA; A. H. HOWARD, Hallowell; A. LOVENY, GARDINER; J. T. ROSENON, Richmond; JOHN E. BROWN, Bath; CVEUS STUDIVANT, Portland.

Augusta, April 2, 1860

Long Island Land for Sale. A TRACT of several hundred acres of superior Garden and Farm land on the borders of the Long Island Railroad, about 44 miles from Brocklyn and New York, in the town of Islip. The soil is a fine, warm, yellow loam, from 18 inches to 8 feet deep. The surface is smooth nearly level, and free from scone. The largest kinds of crops can be raised, by ordinary culture, of wheat, rye, corn, grars, and fruits of all kinds. There is not much wood on the isnd, though 16 years ago it was heavily timbered with pine; there was smo oak and chestnut on some portions of k. There is an abundance of oak, chestnut, hickory, locust and pine in the immediate vicinity of this land. Good and pure water, never failing, can be had at from 20 to 40 feet on any part of the land. The Railroad affords constant communication with the best markets, New York and Brooklyn, where cash can always be had for everything which the farm or garden produces. The climate is perfectly healthy and pleasant. At this date. March 8, the frost is entirely out of the ground and the ground is settled, and the farmers are ploughing and planting potatoes, peas &c.

This tract of land has a front of more than two and a-half miles on the Long I-land Railroad, and extends about two miles

This tract of shad has a ront of more than two and a-half mise on the Long I land Railroad, and exterds about two miles back from 'he road. A freight depot is on the land. There are schools, churches, and milis within two or thre: miles, or schools and churches close by. It will be sold in parcels to sait purchasers, of from 5 to 100 acres, or more, on easy terms to actual settlers from \$20 per acre upwards, according to situation or position, or distance from depot and Railroad, there being not much difference in the quality of the land or soil. This offers a good opportunity to all who may wish to settle on Long Island, or near the great cities of New York and Brooklyo. Islp is an old settled town, having been settled in 1692, and there are sums of the finest farms and mansions in the State of New York, in this town. The cutitivated land ranges in price from \$100 to \$500 per acre, and it is no better than this now offered at \$20 per acre. Apply to

WILLIAM M. LITTLE, 341, Fulton Street, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Splendid Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Manchester, one and one-fourth mile south of the centre, (formerly Hallowell X roads.) five miles from the Cities of Augusta and Hallowell, and elx miles from Winthrop village. Its location is one of the finest in New England, the scenery is delightful; Cobbesse Lake being in full view at the west. Incontains 60 acres of land, twelve of which are covered with a thrifty, young growth of hard wood. It has upon it one of the finest orchands in the County, there being over five hundred. with a thrifty, young growth of hard wood. It has upon it one of the finest orchards in the Gounty, there being over five hundred apple trees, all thrifty and young, and all engrated to the best of fruit, three-fourths of which are Baldwins, (which come to great perfection on this soil,) and the balance comprises almost every valuable variety, among which are the "Sops of Wine," "Early Harvest," "Franklin Sweet," "Nine Ounce," "Sweet Greening," Yellow Bellficur," "Heath Sweet," "E. I. Greening," Black Russett," "Talman Sweet," "Ribtsone Pippin," "Phitzenburg," "Winthrop Greening," "Hoy Sweet," &c. &c. 200 of these trees have been set three years and are very flourishing, and are all Baldwins; 100 have been set eight years, are also very thrifty and just coming into bearing and contain nearsolving and are all Baldwins; 100 have been set eight years, are also very thrifly and just coming into bearing and contain nearly all the varieties above enumerated; 50 more are bearing some and the balance in full bearing. Great care has been taken in acting and cultivating these trees, and they do credit to the labor thus bestowed. There is also a nursery two years old, containing 1500 trees. The farm is under a high state of cultivation. There are over 500 rods of substantial stone wall on the farm. Also about 200 rods of good underdrains of stone. The buildings consist of a story and a-half house with L, woodhouse, a good barn and stable finished, shed attached to barn, corn-house, henery, &c. Also a well of pure, never-fuiling water, convenient to house and barn. It is becated in an excellent neighborhood and school district, with good, new schoolhouse. A Friends' Meeting-house is situated it of mile distant, a Union Church 11 mile, Baptast Church 3 miles, &c. The farm will be saki low and terms easy. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Manchester, March 22, 1860.

Farm for Sale.

ON account of the subscriber's ill health he wishes to sell his farm, situated in Monmouth, county of Kennebec, one mile from Monmouth Centre and depot.

Baid farm conta ne seventy-severa acres, is well fenced, mostly with stone wall; has good and convenient buildings; is well watered, and has a large orchard, mostly engrafted fruit. Also a sap orchard of about four hundred trees with a house and boilers on the jot, and all the fixtures for making sugar. For further particular inquire of the subscriber on the premises. er particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

NICHOLAS BINKLEY, Farm for Sale.

THE FARM at East Mommouth formerly owned by the late Jonathan Folsom, containing about 70 seres, also two out lots of about 20 seres near said farm. There are on the premise a good house, two barns, and other necessary out buildings, mostly in good repair. Said farm cuts about thirty tons of hay, has two good orchards, well engrafted, good pastures, a plenty of wood, thinge land lying easy of access and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is likewise walled in a thorough manner, there being an amount seldom equalled on a farm of its size; is situated in a good neighborhood, with meeting-house, school-house, store, sawmill, &c., all within onewn.
For particulars concerning price, payment, &c., please call on
W. FOLZOM, on the premises, or
15:f
ABIEL ROBINSON, Winthrop Village.

For Sale. ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS on Kent's Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the M. W. Seminary and Female College; consisting of a next and commodious Dwelling house, Stable and other conveniences; one acre of excellent land, on which is growing a fine young orchard of choice fruit trees, part in bearing condition; a good garden, with googsberries, currants, grapes, &c.

Also a small Farm and Wood Lot near. All the above, or the louse and Lot alone, will be seld at a bearging if applied for one.

Farm for Sale.

Also a small Farm and Wood Lot near. All the above, or the House and Lot alone, will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. Possession given immediately. Inquire of Rev. S. Alien or Rev. H. P. Torsey, Kest's Hill; H. B. Lovejoy, Esq., Fayette Mills, or Rev. G. Webber, Fortland. SwissowStiA Augusta Bonnet Bleachery. TRAW and Lace Bonnets; also, Gents' Summer Bats CLEANSED AND PRESSED or COLORED AND PRESSED By GEORGE S. WINSLOW, Nearly opposite the Stanley House.

Notice to Milliners. NEW STYLE BLOCK JUST RECEIVED. COLUMBUS.

THE Full-blood Devon Dull COLUMBUS will stand for the season at the stable of the subscrib-er in Eagl-Winkhop.
Columbus is three years old, possesses all the case and beautiful symmetry of the Devon and is healthy vigorous.
rms, \$1 for the season, paid at time of service.

@EG. B. WHITING

East Winthrop, March 12, 1860. North Wayne Scythe Factory HAVE ROB SA LE two Ox Carts, one beary Wagon, suitable for six horses, one Ox Wagon, one double Wagon. Also Plows, Cultivators, and many other farm implements, all of which will be sold very low. Persons in want of any of the above named articles will find it for their interest to call soon.

Nosth Wayne, March 24, 1860.

J. T. TAYLOB, AGENT.
4w15 A. F SNOW. BREEDER AND DEALER IN DOMESTIC FOWLS, BRUNSWICK, ME.

Orders for Eggs of Choice Breeds promptly at-8ml6 tended to. tended to. Pocket Book Lost.

THE Subscriber, on Monday, 26th isst, lost a large Calf Skin POCKET BOOK, between Nathaniel Lovering's in Manchester, and the Kennebee Bridge, Augusta, containing a note of hand payable to Silad Lyon, for about \$600, and other papers of value. The finder is requested to leave the same with the subscriber, or at the Probate Office, Augusta, where he will be compensated for his trouble.

Manchester, March 27, 1860.

## The Musq.

. THE FAMILY. The family is like a book— The children are the leaves, The parents are the cover, that Protective beauty gives.

At first the pages of the book Are blank and purely fair, But Time soon writeth memories And painteth pictures there.

Love is the little golden elasp That bindesh up the trust;
O, break it not, lest all the leaves
Shall scatter and be lost.

# The Story Teller

OBEYING ORDERS.

BY MARY A. DENISON.

"Well, Captain Mount, Cameron has won the

"What do you mean, sir?" asked the von captain, with an air intended to be entirely free from constraint.

"Why! you have certainly heard that he and Emily Page are to be married next month," said the senior commander, walking from the window of the hotel toward a table filled with papers over which his brother officer had been glancing. The young captain gave the pile of envelope

at his feet an angry toss, and his face had changed to a dark and heavy frown. Then his lips grew white, his chest labored; he brushed the dark hair hurriedly and repeatedly from his forehead, but did not reply. Had not his friend been walking to and fro, immersed in his own thoughts, he would have noticed the pallor and agitation of the young man, but he did not.

'Yes, Emily Page will be Mrs. Cameron, and Fred's a lucky man. Emily is not only beautiful, but the rarest woman in the world for native good sense and womanly wisdom. The fellow looked as radiant as the morning when I wished him joy an hour ago. He deserves his good for-

Still young Mount said not a word-he, alas was a rejected suitor of Emily Page; he, the superior of Fred Cameron in position, wealth, everything but good looks and reputation, had been kindly, but decidedly repulsed. His pride was mortified as well as his love wounded; he was not generous-he could not be magnanimous, and this blow struck heavily and wounded sorely. A hate sprung up in his heart toward the brave and generous Cameron, and he said in an undertone, with an air of exultation that made his ghastly face look fearful, "he is under my orders." Then, conquering his emotion, he turned again to his letters, and busied himself with their contents. while his friend still walked to and fro, humming

"When do you return to the barracks?" asked the latter, as Captain Mount sprung up from the

table and looked at his watch. "To-morrow," was the reply.

"I suppose Cameron will have his quarters put in military order," continued the other. "I envy you officers when you get Emily in your society-she would shine anywhere; let me see, you have three ladies beside the commandant's wife. You ought to enjoy yourselves."

"Humph!" replied Captain Mount. "It strikes me you don't receive the news of this intended marriage very graciously," persisted the elder captain, as they prepared to leave the

"It is nothing to me who Cameron marries," was the answer; "he has nothing to de with me but to obey orders, and I have nothing to do but to enforce them; he has come near being cashier-

"What! Cameron? Why, I thought he had the reputation of being the most exemplary

officer in the army." "Reputation is not always honestly earned,"

was the sneering reply.

They passed from the steps to the sidewalk. A beautiful young lady, gracefully dressed, bowed as she went by, but there was a blush on her cheeks, and her eyes were cast down. Both officers lifted their hats in salutation, but Mount bit his lip hard and his eyes flashed fire, for it was Cameron's intended, Emily Page.

"You will love Mrs. Jessup and Mrs. Ames Emily, they are very superior women; both are well-bred and accomplished. Of Mrs. Allen I cannot say, for I am hardly acquainted with her: but Allen would not choose an indifferent wife."

So said Lieutenant Cameron to his affiance bride. They stood together in a little room leading from the parlor. Mrs. Page was watering her jessamines outside of the window, and she smiled as she raised her head and caught sight of the bright young faces.

"And what do you think of Captain Mount?" asked Emily, smoothing out the leaves of the rose she was holding.

"The best fellow in the world, but a tremen ous disciplinarian," replied Cameron; "things go straight under his supervision, I can tell you; his men work under wet jackets. But if one does not cross him he is really quite a superior officer: he has a tow and tinder temper, though.' "So I thought," replied Emily; "I should

rather be his friend than his enemy. Is he generous ?"

"Well, really, I-that is, I should think he was on the whole-I have not yet had an opportunity of testing that quality," replied the young man, who, generous himself to a fault, overlooked the faults of others, if they were not constant ly and glaringly conspicuous. "By the way Emily, suppose you get your bonnet; the afternoon is delightful for a drive, and we will go out to the barracks and take a look at our future apart-

With a little blush the fair girl assented, and they were soon on their way. The yard was pleasantly situated, the house, half of which was assigned to Lieutenant Cameron, surrounded by luxuriant shrubbery and commanding a fine prospect on nearly all sides. The furniture was good and nearly new, but Emily, with the instinctive perception of the beautiful, natural to a refined and cultivated taste, suggested some al-

terations and needed improvements. "O! these are so lovely!" she exclaimed, go ing toward a window before which stood a small collection of rare plants. I think you must love flowers as well as I do."

"I like everything innocent and beautiful." h said, his dark eyes bending on hers-"but come out and look at my garden; it is small, but choice. I am here hard at work every morning, and it is astonishing how many flowers you can manage to grow in a small space."

Emily was married. A wedding is not so rare a thing that I should describe its ceremonies, its robes, it smiles and its blushes, minutely, though I never yet knew one to turn away from the pleasant details, or weary of their repetition. Captain Mount did not grace the little company with his presence for reasons the reader will understand. Ever since his knowledge of the en-

sweeter music of Emily's voice—and he gnashed garden was given up as a hopeless task. his teeth at the sound, and walked with a harsher tread, and hatred in his heart.

Several pleasant little parties among themselves were made up by the wives of the officers, and among all the ladies, Emily, by her beauty and into the house. A new misfortune awaited them talents, shone conspicuous. She had the happy there; their choicest flowers had been cut near faculty of charming all she met. Sometimes there; their choicest house laid strewing the carpet Captain Mount was present, but he seemed no Fred turned pale, and Emily, for a moment, was longer joyous and hilarious, as of old. When he addressed his first lieutenant some latent sneer at the window while they were talking in their lurked in his voice, and there was a repulsion in poor garden, and thus cruelly destroyed the beau-his manner perceived by none, probably, but the keen eyes of Emily herself. Certainly, Fred was too inately noble to suppose his superior officer passionate expression passed his lips, "comman capable of any petty meanness of character, and yourself; I have something to tell you; you must anything more than harmless jesting. But Em- sake. Come up stairs." ily had a better insight into character, and be- "All this is the work of Captain Mount," sh man bears with an altogether good grace, and it gether. occurred to her that the captain looked with an evil eye upon the noble form and handsome features of her husband. Captain Mount was eminently handsome, but his form was not good, and unfortunately for his own happiness his hair and mustache were red. But his masner was to listen-yes, I repeat, this is the work of Capextremely urbane when he was disposed to civility tain Mount. I have never told you, because and this was just when it suited his pleasure or have never seen any particular reason for so do-

his interest. Not long after young Cameron's marriage an orderly called over early in the morning with the him twice." captain's commands.

"This is very strange," said Fred to his wife, "here it is raining great guns, and it is Captain Mount's pleasure that I shall wear full uniform. He is disposed to be exacting."

it." said Emily, innocently; "you are your own ment, and have you cashiered."

"My own master," repeated Fred, laughing added a moment after, "I cannot believe it." heartily, "that's a good one; why, don't you know that if the captain commanded me to march twelve miles through the rain and back again I should be obliged to obey?"

"Are your rules so strict as that ?" asked Em-"Certainly they are, and I must ask no ques-

you, a most unreasonable demand." "Are you on guard to-night ?" asked Emily, a few evenings afterward, with some anxiety in her

Fred, stooping to kiss her as he buckled on his

"And will it be right for me to lock myself in? ventured Emily, hesitating as she spoke, "be-

"Lock yourself in ! why, pray? because what?"

"Captain Mount was here last evening, and I with burning cheeks, "and I rather not receive goodness itself." his visits unless my husband is here."

"But, my dear love, what possible harm was there in the captain's visit? he often drops into the quarters-he used to frequently before our marriage. I suppose it seems like home to himlike old times," replied the unsuspicious Fred.

"I don't like his manner, Fred; besides, 1 thought he had been taking wine, in plain language, last night-so, if you say so I will lock all the flower pots you can, and all the choicest the door and admit no one.'

"Do as you please, my lov dreary-a happy thought! go into Mrs. Jessup's

"Her babe is sick." "O! well, you can help her take care of it," said

thoughtless Fred; "do go in, or else over to Mrs. Ames'; come I'll escort you if you're ready; as to leaving you at home, locked in, that's out of ant," said the guard, as Cameron passed and re-Emily went, therefore, over to Mrs. Ames';

a cousin, and her father, were present, and at a late hour, when the little company were conversing gayly, Captain Mount was announced.

"I'm so glad !" exclaimed Mrs. Ames, as he entered, "now we shall have some of those capyou not, my dear?"

"I thank you, but I do not care to play this evening," replied Emily.

"Mrs. Cameron will not need urging, I am sure, said Captain Mount, gallantly; "I never heard her excuse herself before; are you not as was, a great deal," said Emily, after she had fond of music as formerly?" he asked, taking a laughed till she was tired at the quaintness of the seat beside her.

"If you passed our house frequently," said ask the question. However, I am very willing to plied Fred. to play if it will afford pleasure to Mrs. Ames," she added, rising from her seat and going toward glass roof." the piano, while the captain's cheek flushed; but he was soon beside her selecting songs, and those Fred, smiling. which he felt must be especially annoying he sang purposely, and with passion. Never had he been more applauded, and as he repeated song stairs. after song the evening wore away.

"It is very late !" exclaimed Emily, glancing at the clock. "The lieutenant is on duty to-night; permit

me to escort you home." "Thank you," replied Emily with ready resence of mind; "I have not yet made up my dreaming of what was to come next. mind to go home. If Mrs. Ames will keep me, I don't know but I shall stay all night."

"Keep you, why to be sure, and glad of the ' responded the good lady, though she looked a little surprised; and the captain, with forced composure, took his leave.

"I don't know now but I had better go home, said Emily, when a half hour had passed; "it is not Fred's regular duty to-night, and he will return at two and be frightened at my absence, per-

"He will, of course, know you are here." "Yes, but I think I'll run over; it is bright moonlight, you know. I shall feel more content-

ed, after all." "You are capricious," said Mrs. Ames, smil ingly.

"Perhaps I am," replied Emily; "but home i so near, it is not strange that I should change my mind. I can go alone—the way is all clear,

and I left a light burning. Good night," and she was away. It was but a few steps across the wide vard

that she could not turn it. "Let me assist you," said a pleasant voice, and sudden movement she unlocked the door, sprang ploughed it under, then without saying a word, in, and locked it on the inside, and fled affrighted

to her chamber. Of this she said not a word to Lieutenant Cameron; she saw with a nice penetration that it "Do without it! why husband mine, will there was the object of this revengeful man to disgrace be no asparagus in town besides what you had her husband, and that he would stop short of no planted?" meanness to accomplish his design. So when, on He laughed at her cheerful face, and dismissed gagement he had sedulously avoided his first lieu- the next day, Fred came in all dismay, to say his chagrin. All through the summer season

her piano and guitar, and Fred played alike well she soothed him by every word of tenderness, and the violin and the flute. Often as Captain Mount even went down into the ruined parterre and passed on through the barrack grounds he heard transplanted every root that was unbroken. But the blending of the flute and the plane, or the the next day the pig was in there again, and the

> "I'll find out; I'll see if I'm going to trifled with in this manner!" exclaimed Fred,

"Stop, Fred," said Emily firmly, as a strong too unsuspecting to believe his pleasantry was be on your guard, and I know you will for my

sides, she knew that he had experienced what no said, slowly and decidedly, as they sat down to "Captain Mount ?" exclaimed Fred, "Captain

> Mount! why, what in the world does he want to spite me for ?' "Hush! don't speak so loud, he may be near for a man so meanly revengeful could not scruple

ing, but Captain Mount sought my hand before you did, and I refused him-indeed-I refused

"Is it possible!" said Fred slowly. "And he is little, mean, ungentlemanly enough as you see, to injure you because of my preference for you. I see, and probably you do now, that

he wishes to goad you to resistance; then he "Well, but I should think you need not wear will have cause of complaint, send to the depart-"The villain !" muttered Fred-"but." h

"It is so, nevertheless," and she related his manner toward her on the preceeding night, and added, "now, my husband, here is an opportunity for you to show your courage that the tented field will never give you. Prove worthy of your name; let him do his worst-do not reply to him do not disobey, do not in one thing show the tions," replied the husband. "Well, I will go least falling off of respect, and this trial will and dress, though it certainly is, as it seems to bring you out pure gold, purified by a fire heated seven times in the furnace of envy. Will you do this, my dear husband?"

"If it is my duty, most certainly will I." re plied Fred-"but still, I cannot associate action of such baseness with the name of Captain Mount; I have always thought him the soul of

"Which you see now, with your own eyes, h is not. For myself, I am at liberty; he canno cashier me, and I shall treat him as he deserves But think how eager he must be to disgrace you he asked in astonishment, pausing as he looked and having the power of a tyrant he will do it unless you are on your guard."

"My darling wife, I will take your counsel, fear he will come again to-night," replied Emily, said Fred, kissing her clear brow, "for you are

"God teaches us to return good for evil vo know," said Emily with cheerfulness. "I know-but oh! Emily, can I love my

"Time will solve that question," replied Em ly, smiling. "Now to repair the evil; give up the garden, and let us have a dear little wilde ness of sweets in the spare chamber up stairs; get flowers; he cannot touch them there without sing through my room, and you can en them as much as you would your garden."

"Capital, wife! what a thought! I will buy

them to-day." "You are getting a good many roses, lieuter passed, followed by porters loaded down with flower-pots, great and small.

"Yes," replied Fred, "and putting them of the reach of pigs, too."

"Good," replied the guard, smiling. By night the chamber was half full of flowers; Fred had bought one shop clean out, and the ital songs, and Mrs. Cameron will play; will vender never ceased staring till the last plant was gone. He had rifled the conservatory, also, of its choicest ornaments, and the house was full of perfume. What pains he took to sort them, and arrange them like a garden, with walks between ! "Really, this is more beautiful than the other

"Yes, if Mount don't get a pipe and blast Emily with dignity, "you would not, I think, them all with vitriol, or some such thing," re-

"He'll never think of it; oh! if we only had a "One want gratified introduce two more," said

"Yes, but tea is ready." An orderly stood waiting at the door down

"Well, William ?" "Didn't your honor make an asparagus bed this spring, sir ?" asked the man, after a military

"Certainly I did, the finest asparagus bed in the country," replied Fred, vivaciously, never

"I saw the captain's orderly digging it up that's all," said the man. "Digging it up-digging up my asparagu bed? what in creation will they do next? Hand me my cap, wife," exclaimed Fred, his face turning crimson-"let me see if there is not some

"Remember your promise," said his wife gently, as she handed down his fatigue cap. "Yes, yes, never fear; digging up my aspar gus bed! By all that isn't in the waters beneath, or the earth, or the heavens, I'll know what this

mistake."

Fred had time to reflect while going toward the asparagus bed. Sure enough, it was all dug over,

or nearly all. "Stop! what are you about?" he cried to the man employed.

"Digging it over, sir," said the man, who was an Irishman. "Who gave you the orders?"

"The capting, sir, he's giv' me the orthers." Fred stood for a moment, almost in despair. the moon shone gloriously, yet Emily's heart beat His beautiful asparagus bed, that he had taken with fear as she hurried along. Gaining her so much pains with, given him for the purpose, door she tried the key, but her hand trembled so too; it was too hard. For a moment he felt impelled to spring upon the Irishman and knock him over; but then it was not his fault, he was the malicious face of Captain Mount was direct- obeying orders. He stood there pensively regardly beside her. The sight gave her nerve; with a ing the shovel as the Irishman's sturdy foot

he turned and walked slowly home. "We must do without the asparagus, dear, he said quietly to his wife-"it is all dug up."

that, and he only deigned to look in for a few that some one had put a pig in his flower garden, poor Cameron had trials sufficient to test his panents when the young couple were settled in and it had made woful waste of the beautiful tience to the utmost. The cow was turned into

bravely; not once had he by any unofficer-like sufferers. language, or manner, laid himself liable to report, and, best of all, he had learned that difficult les-

It was early in the autumn, and Emily, like a he would die." od housewife, had superintended the pickling In the next door, was a mournful tableaux. and preserving for the ensuing winter. The woman sat in the middle of the floor, her head peaches, red and rich, swam in a sea of sweets- and face crouching low, and covered with her the plums were tucked away in broad-mouthed hands-a little child hung mutely upon her lap, jars, the cranberries and crab-apples were enough now stroking her long unbound locks, now cryto make one's mouth water-and never did pick- ing piteously, and by the side of the room stood les look fresher and greener. The cellars under a bed, covered with a white sheet, under which the house had compartments, and each officer oc- were defined sharply the rigid lineaments of a cupied his own portion, which was always under corpse. Daring not to disturb this piteous grief, lock and key. Thither, then, to the place set the gentle woman moved noiselessly away, wiping apart to Fred, were these choice sweetments car- the tears from her own eyes, and entered the next ried, and safely deposited on shelves and in nooks. place. There was no sickness there, but as she The day after came the captain's orderly with a went from one room to another, she noted the request for Lieut. Cameron's cellar key. "He can't have it," exclaimed Emily, with the destroyer was on their track.

more indignation than she had ever displayed be- Two days after, Captain Mount's orderly can

work you have done?" asked Fred mildly- tion; the nurse herself had been taken sick, and "give me the key, love, you know I must obey Captain Mount was dangerously ill, with no one

ily, indignantly, "O no, my dear! he only intends that we

shall call for the key whenever we want to get at "I will never ask him for the key, be sure of

that," replied Emily. "What will you do for the preserves!" asked er husband.

"Go without them, as you did without your key up to the orderly-adding, "tell Captain walked off together. Mount that we have no further use for the key."

for the heat was as that of a furnace. It was beautiful furniture, undusted, the chairs in dispitiful to see them standing or marching with order, the curtains unlooped-a general air of the great drops of sweat dripping from their neglect visible over all. Graves led them to the brows-it was more pitiful to see the little drum- captain's room. The young man lay muttering, mer boys bearing their heavy drums, and totter- with his eyes fixed on the wall, his arms throw ing almost under their weight and the close op- above his head, his eyes glazed with fever, his pressive atmosphere. It was mid October: there cheeks bright with burning crimson. Emily and had been no rain for weeks, except now and then her husband looked mournfully on. As they a few drops that men called a shower, and there smoothed his pillow, and Emily placed her cool was much sickness in the yard. At the doors of hand on his forehead-oh! how hot it was-he the barracks sat pale and haggard marines, just looked from one to the other, with no signs o recovering, or sometimes, as a curtain moved conscioueness. For days he raved, and Fred and faintly, a pale form might be seen stretched on his gentle wife kept their watch beside him. He the bed of disease, gasping for breath and pray- would beg for water-oh! so piteousely--he ing for water. As yet, the form of fever had not would talk of his mother, of his childhood, and been malignant-but the weather was so sultry, of Emily sometimes. He often laid plans for and so unnatural for that late month, that many tormenting the Camerons; and some of them were predicted the scourge that soon followed.

Captain Mount sat in his handsome sitting- felt, could not forbear their laughter. room, reading and writing. Now he would an- "Take these turkey's claws," he would say swer a letter from the department of war, now "and stuff them in Cameron's key-hole-ha fall back upon his newspaper.

he suddenly exclaimed, throwing aside the sheet house on fire, only be sure and don't burn up he was perusing and dropping his head on his Emily. Tell Cameron to go and walk across the hands-"ever since I got up I have stumbled river-pitch dark and no bridge-the fellow'll do about like a blind kitten," and lifting himself it," he would add savagely. again, he rang a small bell beside him on the One morning when the pale dawn streamed i

An orderly aswered the summons.

man, after his usual military salute. "John Emily slept in the adjoining room, but she was Greer is dead, sir, and Bill Grooves we expect is now moving, preparing to take her husband's going fast. There are six new cases." "The deuce there are," muttered Captain

Mount, springing from his seat and essaying to move to the window. "Graves, did you ever feel dizzy ?" "I don't know but I have, sir, some time of

my life," replied the man, with some hesitation. 'I believe that's the way the fever commences, them again, and gazed steadily at his first officer

"How do you know?" exclaimed Captain day." Mount, turning almost fiercely upon him. might be alarmed. The captain's eyes were red Cameron and heavy, and his face appeared swollen; the look of ferocity which he had assumed, added to and then lay still for some time. the feverish purple of his face, altered his aspect completely. But observing the look of fixed surprise with which the man regarded him, he said more softly-"I don't know but you are right.

him-I-I forget it before." The man obeyed, and started from the room. Another moment, and a young man entering eyes. Cameron bent over and wiped them away moved toward the table at which the captain sat with the touch of a woman, saying softly-

Graves-send my secretary here, and go for the

doctor; tell him to bring a nurse along. Here,

with his head on his hands. "Captain Mount," he said, and stood awaiting a movement. "Sir-you sent for me-Captain Mount-what are your orders for me?" The young commander raised his head slowly and looked about him, as if he did not compre-

"O, yes! I see-you, you have come," he said you may be thrown back. Try to sleep now at last, raising himself. "Mack, I'm afraid I'm and Emily will prepare you some nourishment." going to be sick, very sick; I want you to answer The sick man obeyed, closed his eyes, but the these letters immediately"-pointing to the pile lips kept grieving, and the tears came slowly that lay opened on his right hand; "I wish you through from under his closed lids. Every day also to write to my mother as I shall dictate, and he mended a little, until he could at last be placed then I shall be ready to lie by. If I should have in his sick chair and wheeled to the window this fever that is going the rounds, I shall depend The first time he sat there, he exclaimed, looking upon you, Mack, to attend to business. You out upon the parade-ground, "how often I have shall be well paid for standing by me in my need. walked there, devising some plan by which to O, this blinding pain ! give me your arm Mack, provoke you to resistance. Cameron, you have I will go back to my chamber."

The young man, with seeming reluctance, lent a man!" his aid, holding his face away from the feverish breath of the captain, who had been fighting ant, smiling. with the symptoms of the fever for nearly a week, trying to "brave it out." The young commander sank exhausted on his bed, and was found by the barracks' physician in a stupor.

"Here comes the captain's orderly, with some new insult, I suppose," said Emily, looking from the window as she spoke; "I should think the sad state of the men would soften his heart if it is not adamant."

toward the open door-"Well, my man, what does the captain want now ?" "He has sent back your cellar-key, sir; says he forgot it before." Emily and Fred glanced at each other-it was

"What does it mean ?" whispered Emily. The captain's not very well this morning," said the orderly, retreating slowly. A light your guitar, and sing a merry song!" When the broke over Fred's handsome face—and then a song was finished Capt. Mount was himself again

quiet, thoughtful look succeeded. "I hope he isn't going to have the fever." "I ain't no doubt of it, sir," replied Graves; "he's a pretty sick man a'ready; I've just sent of the latter; Mount married several years after a

sweet face growing sad-"poor fellow! and no tains, sometimes, so much like brothers, it would wife to nurse him-no sister; scarcely no-she hardly be thought possible that one had once folwould have added "friend"-but she forbore. lowed the other with a petty but determined eys-

their pleasant home. Emily brought with her spot in which he had taken so much pleasure, his neat yard every night; he was put to all man- After Graves had gone, Emily threw on a light sun ner of inconvenience in the matter of receiving bonnet, and moved along toward the habitations his rations, and in a thousand ways trifled with occupied by the soldiers and their wives. A mur--but Emily was his good angel-to her he looked mur of pleasure greeted her as she entered the for comfort and advice. He had borne his lot first-and with her soft voice inquired after the

spoke-"but oh! in the night, I did be so fearful

heavy eyes and listless movements, telling that

in great haste to Lieutenant Cameron, with a sad "Stop, Emily! would you undo the good story. The secretary had left, afraid of infecbut himself to stay beside him. The commandant "But this is right down meanness, Fred, does was away, the people outside were too much mean to steal our preserves?" continued Em- frightened to assist, and he did not know what he should do.

"I must go there," said Fred, with decision. "Yes, we must go there," added his wife meeting his glance.

"Not you, Emily," said Cameron. "Not you, Fred, without me," replied Emily "I shan't let you go," said Cameron, in som

"We are only wasting time," was the answer sparagus bed," she answered, laughing a little. as Emily put on her bonnet, "come, husband "So be it then," replied Fred, and gave the you know when I will, I will;" and so they

The captain's fine mansion wore a deserte The sun poured hotly upon the barracks, and look. It was still as the grave, for the servants e men went through their drill like automatons, had nearly all gone. Emily looked about at the so ludricous that the watchers, sad though they

what a time he'll have getting the door oper "It is very strange, this confounded dizziness!" Here, you little imp, go over and set Cameron"

through the half-opened shutters, the young captain opened his eyes and gazed intently at hi "Well, Graves, how is the sickness now?" he watcher. Cameron sat there, wan and almost ill himself. A lamp burning near shed an uncertain, flickering light upon the neatly kept apartmen

> "Mack," said the sick man faintly. "It is not Mack, captain," replied Cameron bending over the wasted form before him. "Who then! it cannot be-"

"Cameron." said the other, quietly. The sick man looked, closed his eyes, open "Where then is Mack? he was here vester

"Mack has been gone just fourteen days; you The orderly started back a pace, and well he have been very sick, and unconscious," said

"Have I?" murmured the captain vaguely "Cameron," again the pallid object spoke.

"Well, captain." "Is that your wife standing there !" "Yes, that is Emily."

"What are you and she here for !"

"To take care of and nurse you," replied Cam Graves, take the key of Cameron's cellar back to eron The captain's lip began to quiver and tremble and the tears ran down the hollow sockets of his "don't feel bad about the past, it is all forgotten. "By you, perhaps-but not by me," he replied chokingly. "One word more Cameron-I am very weak-how long have you and your wife

been nursing me?" "Nearly a fortnight," replied Cameron-"but am afraid if you do not control this emotion proved yourself to be what I never was till now,

"Emily gave me lessons," replied the lieuter

"And I, if I had possessed a spark of magnaimity, might have had the friendship of this noble woman; instead of that, I have made her despise me; I have disgraced myself in her eyes. 'O! no," said Cameron, quietly, "Emily nev er despised any one; you provoked her often enough, to be sure; but let bygones be bygones

let us not talk of it any more." "Yes, let us talk of it till I learn to look upon myself as I am-oh! Cameron, with all my soul "Graves looks very serious," said Fred, going I ask you to forgive me."

"And with all my soul I do forgive you," replied the young lieutenant, moved to tears. "You have risked infection-you have los rest and health, to nurse into life the viper that would have stung you"—and in his weakness he the first concession the vindictive Mount had ever bowed his head on his hand and wept.

"No more of this, captain," exclaimed Cam-

on, "or I shall have a sick man on my hand

again-here comes Emily-come wife, sit down to Never were there more faithful friends, ever after than Cameron and Mount. The lieutenant soon obtained a captaincy through the influence lady who was the counterpart of Emily in accom-"Is he so bad as that?" asked Emily, her plishments and beauty; and to see the two cap-

tem of persecution, that he might send him from ! the army in disgrace. He looks back upon that unmanly trial with feelings af sorrow and humilfation .- Arthur's Home Magazine.

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BENJ. A. G. FULLER.
Augusta, Jan. 27, 1800.

Augusta, Jan. 27, 1960. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last wid and testament of CHARLES SMALL, late of West Gardiner. in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has under taken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All person therefore, having demands against the estate of said decease are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all ladebte o said estate are requested to make immediate payment to March 12, 1860. 14\* OLIVER R. SMALL. KENNEBEC SS .... At a Court of Probate, held at Au-

gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the accord Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

YDIA HOWARD, Administratrix on the estate of I NATHAN HOWARD, late of Winthrop, in raid County, deceased, having presented her final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also her acof the estate of said deceased for allowance; and also her account for costs on assignment of dower:

Ordersto, That said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy. Attest J. Burton, Register.

It's

It'

KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Augus-

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

OLIVER BILLINGS, Administrator on the Estate of WILLIAM H. RECORDS late of Fayette, in said County, deceased, having presented his final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERSO, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKER, Judge.

A true copy. Attest—J. Burron, Register. KENNEBEC, SS .- At a Court of Probate, held at Au. gusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1860.

AMUEL KNOX, Guardian of AUGUSTUS KNOX and JOSEPH B. KNOX, minors, having presented his account of Guardianship of said Wards for allowance:

Oppress, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons in-

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

A true copy. Attest: J. Burron, Register. 14\*

To the Judge of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec. County of Kennebec.

THE undersigned, Guard'an of EUGENE H PARKER, ANN M. PARKER, CHARLES W. PARKER and SARAH E. PARKER, minor heirs of ISRAEL W. PARKER, inte of Litchield, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that said minors are seized and possessed of the following described real estate, viz.—All the interest of said wards in the homestead of the deceased, situate in said town of Litchield:—That an advantagement of the beau reade for the sarays by Burdania F. vantageous offer has been made for the same by Benja Grant of said Litchfield, which offer it is for the interes

PAULENA PARKER. KENNEBEC COUNTY .... In Court of Probate, at Augusta, or KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 18:0.

On the Petition aforesaid, Ordered, that notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition with this order thereon, three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: J. Burnos, Register.

Copy of Petition and Order thereos.

Attest: J. Burnos, Register.

14\*

E. D. NORCROSS Two Doors North of the Post Office, Augusta, MANUFACTURER of and dealer in HOT AIR FURNA-ings. Keeps for sale, COOK ING STOVES of various patterns; among which is the Sultan, Stewart's Improved, The Good Samaritan, Our State, &c., &c.
Also Coal and Wood Parlor Box, Parlor Cook, Franklin, Cast

Cast hon and Copper Pumps; Iron Sinks; Oven, Ash and oner mouths. Hollow ware; Oil Cloth Carpeting; Enameled Ware, French and Japaned Tin Ware; Brittania ware, and house furnishing coods generally.

All kinds of jobbing in Gas and Steam Piping, &c., &c., done LINDSEY HOUSE. MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND, Maine. The above house is now open for the reception of boarders and the accommodation of the traveling public. Those who favor us with a call will find pleasant rooms, good beds and a table supplied with all the market affortly, with a disposition among all connected with the house to make their stay as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

Connected with the house is one of the largest and best stables in the State, where horses will be well cared for.

The house is very pleasantly located, having a retired situation, but near the centre of the bu-iness part of the eity.

B. Call once and you will come again GEORGE LINDSEY, Proprietor. Doors, Sash, Blinds and Window

Frames,

HAVE commenced again in their new shop, Moor's Building Waterville, with a new set of the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of the above named articles. Al DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND WINDOW FRAMES, &c., DOORS, BASII, BLINDS AND WILLD-made of lumber well seasoned and kiln-dried, constantly or hand and sold at very low prices. This work is also for sale by JAMES WOOD, Lewiston; ELIJAH WYMAN, Newport, and ALBA ABBOTT, Skowhegan. JEREMIAH FURBISH, - - JAMES DRUMMOND, JR. 1946

FURBISH & DRUMMOND

Call and See!

If You want any article that you cannot find, or if you can do not purchase until you call at PARSONS', just above the bridge. He has just returned from Bosrow with a large stock of groceries, Crockery and Glass, Ware; Dry Goods, Shoes, Boots Paper Hangings, and in fact every article that was ever seen it a Variety Store, you will find in HiS, which, together with his former full stock, makes it decidedly the best place to purchase anything you want there is on the river.

JOHN PARSONS. Augusta, May, 1859. 20 No 9 Bridges Block.

Farm for Sale. THE SUBSCRIBER'S health having falled, he no THE SUBSCRIBER'S health having falled, he now offers for sale his Farm pleasantly situated in China, three miles west of the village, on the pond road leading to Vassalboro'. Said Farm contains 90 acres of good land well watered, good buildings, cuts thirty tons of hay, and is well, fenced. There are 160 apple trees engrafted with nice fruit. The subscriber will pay the interest of one thousand dollars for the fruit yearly for fave years. Said Farm will be sold at a great bargain. Fayments made easy. For information enquire of Allen Brackett, Lincolnville; Nathaniel Pierce, Brewer; J. P. Decker, Wayne; or of the subscriber, 9tf.

Corn Shellers, THE best in use, at manufactu ors' prices.
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TOBACCO from 10 to 40 cts. per pound at
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J. HEDGE & CO'S. DERSONS suffering from COUGHS, COLDS, &c., eall at KINSMAN'S.

DOSON'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CARPET SWEEPER,
The best and the cheapest-for sale at
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SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL,

If a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vittated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The serofulous taint is variously caused by merourial disease, tow living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, fill and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parent to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the langs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that corolious constitutions not only suffer from scrotulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the e-naumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kfuges, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs arises.

AVER'S

Compound Extract of Sareaparilla. Compound Extract of Saranparilla, trait of themselves or reinois, arranged and finished in the best and most approved style will please give Mr. S. W. 8AW-YER an early call, as he proposes to make a change in his location shortly.

Mr. SAWYER having made extra exertions to perfect hisself his business, sparing no pains or expense to produce the finest effect and finish to his pictures, having received the first prize at the State Fair, and secured the services of Mrs. E. LAM-BON, who also has received the first prize for finishing Photographs in Water Cokers, feels confident that he can give as good if not better satisfaction than any other Artist in the State.

By devoting his own personal attention to his customers, he hopes to secure a place in the hearts and confidence of all his friends and former patrons. All wishing a good likeness and a test of his ability will show their good will by calling as soon as possible.

3.7 All of those who have not settled for their pictures as well as those who have demands against him will please call at his rooms immediately, and settle the same.

Winthrop, Oct. 14, 1859.

43tf

Compound Extract of Sareaparilla, the most effectual remody which the medical skill of our times can devise for the severy where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have been discombined from the most active remedials that have

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic,

well watered and well fenced, chiefly with stone wall. Build lags, large, convenient, and thoroughly finished. A plenty of orcharding, and an excellent garden spot of half an acre, enclosed. Good Mechanics' Mills, Meeting-house, School-house, acc., in the immediate vicinity. The above described property will be sold on favorable terms. Farm Tools for sale if desired. The following complaints: Costineness. Hearthurn, Head-acke arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, call on the subscriber at Getchell's Corner.

JOSIAH PRESCOTT.
Vassalboro', Feb. 15, 1860.

Sold they over the every-day complaints of their use and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use and directions for their use and directions for their use simple and the subscription of the subscription and the subscription and the subscription are containing certificates of their cures and directions of their cures and directions for thei

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

ATER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup,
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So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the
cases of its cures almost every section of country abounds in
persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming
and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When
once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind
is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are
known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ
for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary
organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior
remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been dis-

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our remedies are for sale by C. F. POTTER, Augusta;

BRADBURY & CO., Bangor; E. DANA, Jr., Portland;

POOR, Beffast; C. CRAWFORD, Calais, and by all

ists and the principal merchants in the country. cowly34 Augusta Carriage Depot.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

THE SUBSCRIBER having re-turned to his old stand on WA-TER STREET, begs to inform his friends and the public generally at he is now prepared to farnish, at the shortest notice, that he is now prepared to furnish, at the short

can select these that will give entire satisfaction, not in point of style and durability.

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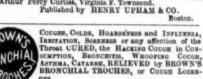
notice.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN PAINTING. Augusta, Jan. 16, 1860. 7tf B. F. MORSE. THE BOSTON OLIVE BRANCH ATLANTIC WEEKLY

ATLANTIC WEERLE

I 8 ONE of the best Family Papers published. It contains solid
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Basid Farm consists of 200 acres of land divided into PASTURE, MOWING AND TILLAGE GROUNDS,

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My stock, all of which is likely, consists of one yoke of oxen. Years old; one yoke of Durhamo, 3 years old; one grade cow one Durham cow, 3 years old; three grade helfers, 2 years old; 2 yoke grade steers, 1 year old; 2 Durham helfer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 2 Durham helfer calves; 2 Durham bull calves; 1 mare, 6 years old; 1 horse, 4 years old; 3 horse, 3 years old; 3 horse, 5 years old; 50 sheep; 75 tons of hay; sleigh; sagon and harness, farming utensils, &c.

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